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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Arms Outlook Saddens World

Marconi-Ford Back Machines

London Body Goes to Labor

Sheba's Capital Still Stands

Canton Bows to Nanking Rule

Berlin Helps Its Newly-Weds

DISARMAMENT is an illusion, declares Germany, hence it is going to rearm; but it promises moderation. France refuses flatly to disarm while Germany, as Paris claims, is rearming. Great Britain, seeing its long reduction campaign promise failure, says that if disarmament breaks down it will ask an immediate convention of European powers to regulate air forces. The League of Nations issues copies of the disarmament documents recently exchanged by Britain, France and Germany and their publication deepens the cloud of pessimism. The United States is viewed as having made contributions to international security, but as unable to make more commitments. One thing is clearer than all others—No statesmanship is needed to see how serious the world's arms situation actually is.

* * *

The world must quit blaming its woes on the machine, cry Guglielmo Marconi and Henry Ford. The Roman Senator tells Premier Mussolini and Italy's natural scientists the trouble is that defective distribution and human selfishness have cheated us of the benefits the machine brought. Henry Ford calls from Florida that workers incapable of growing in skill with advancing efficiency of machines have no place in modern industry. Such should find sustenance from the soil. Dissatisfied folks run the world, says Ford—They should; they will get it somewhere.

* * *

London sees Conservative domination of the County Council broken after 27 uninterrupted years. In the triennial municipal election Labor wins a clear majority of 14 seats in the body which governs the greater part of the metropolis. Thus a swing over to socialistic rule is expected in this stronghold of British capitalism. Indifference of voters rather than actual Labor gains is credited. Sir Robert Horne says there is a sag of confidence in the Government—Lord Trent says Britain needs a Roosevelt policy to vitalize it.

* * *

President Roosevelt presses for quick enactment of one of the most important legislative programs in history. Before the House Ways and Means Committee sways the battle to give the President power to raise or lower tariffs 50 per cent. The bill giving modified control of the stock market is on its way. Income taxes, new air-mail contracts, the St. Lawrence waterway, public works, veterans' benefits and appropriations—All these momentous matters must affect the path and progress of the nation.

* * *

The Queen of Sheba's capital, sought for centuries, is believed to be discovered on the River Tigris at the edge of Roubat-El-Khali. Captain Corniglion Molinier and Andre Malraux telegraph Paris that they have photographed from an airplane 20 towers or temples of the legendary city which still stand. In Joshua and II Chronicles the wealth of the ancient domain is described. The famous queen, learning of King Solomon's great wisdom, went to Jerusalem to dazzle him with her beauty and her riches—Many historians and all movie-makers hold that she was a big success.

* * *

Canton, China, flashes an Associated Press bulletin of utmost importance. Canton political leaders are described as agreeing to abolish their national offices, give up autonomy, and accept a governor appointed by the Nanking Government. Canton has fought Nanking for political ascendancy, and the announced move indicates a major step in the unification of the poorly defined republic. China may be correcting a grave defect while its independence remains—Too many heads have made the ancient, honorable domain easy prey.

* * *

Massachusetts power companies are challenged to justify their soaring rates and their failure to discharge a public trust. Basil Manly, vice-chairman of the Federal Power Commission, calls upon the directors of the utility companies to adjust policies and methods to the demands of a public aware of the mad rush of ownership to gather profits. Industry isn't being wrecked by the Federal Government, he says—But the rights of the people are being served.

* * *

Germany prepares to renew the stimulation of marriage by government loans on a larger scale than before. The April budget provides for long-term loans for 250,000 engaged couples lacking savings to set themselves up in homes. The Government halted the previous experimental plan after making loans to 200,000 couples in six months. The furniture, kitchenware and electrical industries found these loans boomed business. And the newly-weds learned a pleasant thing about marriage with state assistance—It set no mournful mortgage on their happiness.

Toil Lightened By Inventions Of New Deal

Electrical Appliances at Low Cost Arranged for Tennessee Valley

Great Field Opened

Devices Shown in New York Indicate End of Home and Farm Drudgery

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—Three model low-cost electrical appliances displayed for the first time here today are symbolic of a new deal for electricity-users of the Tennessee Valley and perhaps for the whole country.

The models conform to specifications drawn up by manufacturers in conference with the Electric Home and Farm Authority, set up as an auxiliary of the Tennessee Valley Authority to encourage the use of electrical energy among valley residents. Although the corporation has funds at present only to operate in the valley, its charter gives it power to do business in any state.

The first appliances on which the authority has worked to lower the cost are the electric range, water heater and refrigerator. Next on the program will be the electric pump which is expected to do its share in relieving drudgery on the farm. Other current-using labor-saving devices will come in for experimentation in their turn.

To Carry Official Stamp

The appliances, brought to light today, will be made available to more than 2,000,000 residents of the Tennessee Valley by May 1. Each appliance receiving the approval of the EHFA will be marked by an official insignia or stamp.

According to Mr. David E. Lilienthal, president of the EHFA this program to lower the cost of electrical equipment and make it better adapted to the needs of the average home and farm "has already stimulated the inventive genius and practical resourcefulness of the electrical engineers. The designing rooms and experimental laboratories of the manufacturers are now hum-

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Ford Is Prepared To Spend Fortune To Improve Ideas

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FORT MYERS, Fla., March 9—Mr. Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer who made a fortune by sticking to one idea, and says he is willing to spend his fortune to improve that idea, believes that the world is run by dissatisfied people.

"President Roosevelt is a dissatisfied man," said Mr. Ford. "If he was not dissatisfied, he would not attempt Herculean experiments to improve existing conditions. If we had not been dissatisfied with the first automobiles, they would have been discarded and the horse would have taken their places.

"When dissatisfaction leads to improvement in conditions and produces a better order of things, it is a good thing. That is why I am glad to observe that so many people are dissatisfied. Maybe they will do something about it. Maybe they will help the leaders with vision enough to try to build a better world for all people to live in.

"I am glad that people are getting over the machine age bugaboo. The more we improve machinery, the more skilled men are needed to make and operate the machines. Better machines make better workmen. More skilled workmen receive higher wages and this improves the scale of living.

"Labor not capable of growing in skill with the efficiency of the machines, has no place in modern industry. These men should go back to the country and learn to make their living—become independent and self-sustaining.

"When I tell people to go back to the land and produce crops, they cry over-production and point to the farmer who can't sell the crops he already produces. That is because both agriculture and the farmer have been in a rut for a long time. The staple crops are out of date—almost obsolete. We can use just so much wheat, corn and cotton. The call is for new crops to be used in new ways.

"For instance," he said "on our farms we are producing soy beans. From the beans we make oil which goes into the paint used on every car. The soy bean is replacing a staple crop—flax. The bean restores the land, makes it richer, while flax pulls the life out of the land and makes it useless for other crops.

"Intelligent farmers, assisted by chemists and researchers, will develop new crops for new purposes. We will be growing many raw materials instead of digging them out of the earth. In this way agriculture will become necessary to industry and the two will prosper together," he concluded.

Autoists Seek Lower Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A concerted drive will be made in every county in North Carolina to bring about reduction of the state automobile license tax to a flat rate of $5, Mr. J. G. Frazier, president of the North Carolina State Automobile Association, announced here.

Political Pioneer

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mrs. Bernice S. Pyke

Women Advised By Mrs. Pyke To Fill Day's Work

President's Appointee to Customs Post Famed in Ohio Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 9—"Crowd your life and keep mentally alive," women are advised by Mrs. Bernice S. Pyke of this city, recommended by President Roosevelt to the Senate for appointment as United States Collector of Customs for this district.

"After an hour's planning," said Mrs. Pyke, "most of the work in a home is physical. Women just think they haven't time for other things. A few more activities for the day will prod you on and pep you up."

Mrs. Pyke was one of the first women to enter the suffrage movement in the pre-franchise days, was the first woman delegate to a national political convention (1920) and as director of welfare in the administration of former Mayor Ray C. Miller, was the first woman to hold a city cabinet position.

At the same time President Roosevelt nominated her, he nominated Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court for a vacancy on the Federal Court of Appeals bench at Cincinnati. It was Mrs. Pyke who was chiefly instrumental in bringing Judge Allen into politics in 1920, first as deputy county prosecutor and then as common pleas judge.

Mrs. Pyke's life has always been crowded with a wide variety of activities. She has been a mathematics teacher, coach of dramatics at Western Reserve University, always active in politics, member of the Board of Education in Lakewood, the Cleveland suburb where she lives; member of the Cuyahoga County board of elections, and is now Democratic national committeewoman from Ohio. The most "fun" Mrs. Pyke had was running a Lakewood bookstore for nine years.

All this Mrs. Pyke has done and at the same time successfully maintained a home for her husband and son, John, now an attorney.

Mrs. Pyke took such a prominent part in the last Democratic national convention she incurred the opposition of Postmaster-General James A. Farley by supporting Mr. Jouett Shouse as permanent chairman.

Because of this, it is said here, her federal appointment was held up for a year. She was first proposed for Collector of Internal Revenue, but Mr. Farley refused to present her name. The Democratic breach in Cleveland, emphasized at the last mayoralty election, is now healing, and Mrs. Pyke is in favor again.

Illinois Woman Named As Probate Assistant

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 9—For the first time a woman has been appointed assistant to the judge of the County Probate Court here. She is Miss Phyllis M. Kelley, and she has been practicing law in Illinois for more than 20 years.

Miss Kelley has been assigned to a big job. She is expected to handle some 18,000 wills which have been accumulating in the court for about seven years. A staff of about 20 PWA employees is to work under her direction. Miss Kelley says she hopes to bring speedy settlement to these cases, which involve small estates which for some reason were not settled in the usual 13-month period allowed for probate.

State Control of Relief Praised in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 9—New Hampshire's law administering relief under state supervision has proven successful as well as a substantial saving throughout the 10 counties, according to a report issued by Miss Eunice Patch, state director of relief. Figures were taken for a five-month period in 1932 and comparison made with similar months in 1933.

The new statute passed by the 1933 General Court permitted only 25 per cent of the total cost to be charged for unemployment relief against towns in town cases, and 25 per cent against counties for county cases. The balance is absorbed by federal contributions and state funds.

Wheels Clatter In American Trade Machine

Noise Not Too Loud as Yet but Steam Gage Is Running Higher

Coal Production Up

Power of Banks to Assist Business Rises—Car Loadings Far Ahead

The Washington Day

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 9—Those who believe moderate, quiet recovery to be under way in the United States find their case strengthened by statistical evidence available here today—the quiet undercurrent of a tangled day's developments.

* * *

Progress: The Department of Commerce announces that gradual improvement, considerably exceeding seasonal trends, was shown nationally during January and the first half of February. Both industrial production and primary distribution disclosed rises. Seasonal declines were shown between mid-December and mid-January in pay rolls and employment, but it was less than the usual decline for this interval. And February showed a pickup.

Continually rising imports again indicate increasing purchasing power, while exports declined. Construction meanwhile stands still. Most major manufacturing industries, however, reported increased output into mid-February, and coal production shows an advance of three points in January to 78 per cent of the 1923-25 average.

Iron and steel began to pick up slowly in January, and accelerated more rapidly in February.

* * *

Financially: The power of the banks to aid industry was increased during the period by the influx of European gold. Excess reserves of the Federal Reserve member banks exceeded $1,000,000,000—a record total. This is the storage up of reserves behind the dam of halting confidence often and carefully considered in banking circles to require

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Painters' Racket Unearthed in N. Y. By LaGuardia Judge

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—The Fusion Administration turned up another scandal in city affairs today when Municipal Court Justice Charles Garside, one of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's recent appointees, discovered a new racket by which contractors have been cheating the Board of Education and laborers hired to paint new school buildings.

The racket was revealed when Judge Garside questioned two plaintiffs who came into court in an action they had brought against Sophie Petrow, an alleged subcontractor, in which they demanded to be paid $8 a day instead of $3 for their work as painters on public school number 69.

The city's contracts for construction of public buildings include the prevailing rate of wage provisions, incorporated to prevent the workmen from being paid less than the wage rate for union labor. Under this policy, the city has appropriated a large sum of money each year to provide for increases in the prevailing rate over the contract rate, but the racket, which Judge Garside said had been started by "illiterate persons," was ingeniously organized to tap the flow of the wage appropriations.

Justice Garside awarded the plaintiffs, Louis Federowicz and Makary Petrikevich, $434 and $117, respectively.

Glamour Gone!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Retrieved From Sand

Location of Supposed Metropolis of Sheba Shown on Banks of Persian Gulf.

Queen of Sheba's Capital Reported Found in Desert

French Explorers Claim Discovery in Sandy Wastes of Arabia

PARIS, March 9 (AP)—Capt. Corniglion Molinier and M. André Malraux telegraphed from French Somaliland last night that they had found the lost capital of the Queen of Sheba.

They reported to the newspaper Intransigeant that they discovered the legendary city by airplane and had photographed it.

Its towers and temples are still standing, they said.

It is located, they reported, at the northern edge of the great sandy desert of Arabia, called Ruba-el-Khali, also called Roubat-el-Kahli and Roubahi Kale (meaning the Empty Quarter). The point indicated is 1000 miles southeast from Jerusalem and 900 miles northeast from French Somaliland.

Their message, telegraphed from Djibouti, French Somaliland, read in part:

"We discovered the legendary city of the Queen of Sheba. Twenty towers or temples still stand. It is at the northern edge of Roubat-el-Khali. We took photographs for Intransigeant."

If the two explorers are correct in their belief they have ended a search conducted by archeologists for centuries, locating a city which is described in the nineteenth chapter of Joshua as under the jurisdiction of Simeon with the words:

"And the second lot came forth to Simeon, even for the tribe of the children of Simeon according to their families: and their inheritance was within the inheritance of the children of Judah.

"And they had in their inheritance Beer-sheba, and Sheba, and Mol-a-Dah."

The wealth of the region is hinted at in II Chronicles 9, in the description of one of history's most famous visits:

"And when the queen of Sheba heard of the fame of Solomon, she came to prove Solomon with hard questions at Jerusalem, with a very great company, and camels that bare spices, and gold in abundance, and precious stones: and when she was come to Solomon, she communed with him of all that was in her heart. . . .

"And she gave the king an hundred and twenty talents of gold, and of spices great abundance, and precious stones: neither was there any such spice as the queen of Sheba gave king Solomon. . . .

"And king Solomon gave to the queen of Sheba all her desire, whatsoever she asked, beside that which she had brought unto the king. So she turned, and went away to her own land, she and her servants." The land of Sheba is no longer a land of plenty.

Gill Rebuts 36 Questions, Then Starts Counter-Attack

An indignant counterblast was fired today by Mr. Howard B. Gill, deposed superintendent of the Norfolk Prison Colony, against his detractors, against State Auditor Francis X. Hurley, whom he called a "hit and run" investigator, and against the newspapers, which he charged with carrying on a scurrilous attack against the colony.

When the hearing closed Mr. Gill had answered all 36 charges against him. With many of the allegations retracted, others riddled by Mr. Gill's defense and with still others so picayune that they had evoked merely laughter, Mr. Gill launched into a comprehensive defense of his administration.

He charged that much of the disturbance at Norfolk had occurred since the investigation started, six months ago. He insisted that it was in tribute to the men and the staff that this investigation did not incite a riot. He said it was almost inevitable that a prison inquiry incites a riot, especially when it is accompanied by the publicity that this one received.

Mr. Raymond Wilkins, counsel for the defense, was granted 10 days in which to prepare a statement summing up his answer to the allegations and other parts of the Hurley report. No decision will be made until the statement is in.

Pointing out that within Norfolk's seven years, prisons throughout the nation have been harassed by riots, many having occurred during the past year, Mr. Gill said that the only riot at Norfolk occurred on Mason Street in Boston. This is the address of a Boston newspaper.

Mr. Gill also charged that Mr. James Nawn, who was at the colony during two months of the investigation, stirred up trouble among the staff and inmates and sought to recruit disgruntled persons to testify against Mr. Gill. Mr. Nawn has since been taken on as deputy state auditor.

Out of 100 men on the staff, Mr. Nawn found only 10 to head his counsel, Mr. Gill said.

After scoring the allegation as the result of hearsay, the evidence of prejudiced witnesses ignorant of the objectives of the colony, Mr. Gill declared that all 36 charges involved but 12 inmates in any kind of trouble. In a period of seven years there have been 1260 men at Norfolk.

The situation, Mr. Gill said, has been further complicated by 50 men who are not fit subjects for the Nor-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Private Power Plant on Trial Manly Asserts

Member of Federal Board Lends Help to Move in Massachusetts

Backs Lower Rates

Would Mean Greater Use of Current and Consequent Cut in Production Costs

The drive of Massachusetts to bring low utility rates to the consumer has attracted federal interest. It brings to Boston a man well qualified to speak on this controversial subject. His views form the material for this, the fifth in a series of articles on public utilities.

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A blast from the Federal Power Commission today challenged the courage and initiative of private utilities to pull themselves out of the scrape forced upon them by wild speculation and distorted management.

Mr. Basil Manly, vice-chairman of the commission, ignited the charge which virtually threw the weight of federal authority behind the move in Massachusetts calling private capital to account for alleged soaring rates and widespread failure to discharge the public trust.

Speaking before New England municipal and state officials at the Boston City Club, the power expert challenged directors of utilities to prove their qualifications to represent public interests—to adjust their policies and methods to satisfy the demands of a public alert to the mad rush of ownership for profit.

Mr. Manly called the bluff of the "calamity howlers of Wall Street, shouting from the housetops that the industry is being wrecked by the Federal Government's program of water-power development that would otherwise be splashing to waste."

He charged "prophets of destruction," aiming to curb efforts to re-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Tokyo Move Breaks Russo-Japanese Fisheries Deadlock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, March 9—An advance is now registered regarding the Russo-Japanese dispute over payment for the leases of Far Eastern fisheries, which threatened to impede the progress of the Chinese Eastern Railway negotiations just when they had reached a promising stage.

Commercial organizations failed to agree on a rate for the ruble which the Japanese insisted should remain at 32½ sen, as provided by the 1931 agreement, while Russians argued that the depreciated yen justified a 75-sen rate.

The Japanese organization refused to participate in the annual Vladivostok auctions and demanded that the governments negotiate directly. While Moscow firstly contended that the matter should be settled between the organizations, the Soviets have now agreed to discuss the rate with Tokyo directly and a compromise is therefore more likely.

Chinese Eastern negotiations report that they are very near agreement. The recent tone of Soviet newspapers is placatory, indicating that a harmonious settlement is possible shortly.

The sale of the railway is not expected to have any result upon the Soviet's attitude toward Manchoukuo, as authorities abroad appear to think possible. The Soviet official press distinctly indicates that recognition is most unlikely. The fisheries question at present is regarded here as the outstanding issue, being more important to both Japanese and Soviets than the Chinese Eastern.

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Things Present

The usual comment about cooking, serving, clearing away, etc., is that it wouldn't be so bad if it didn't have to be done all over again so soon. If you know anyone who seems bored with this routine, have her read "Away With Drudgery!" on the Women's Activities Page.

Your friend who is studying French will be helped by comparing the article and its translation on the Home Forum Page.

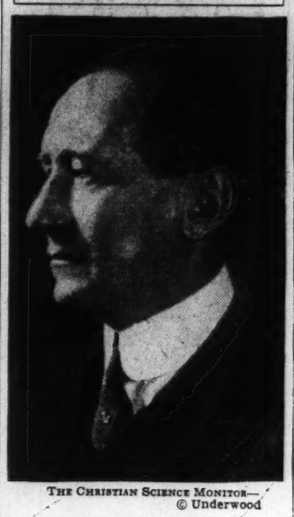
Another Parable of Safed the Sage graces the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the promised debate between Dr. Butler and Secretary Perkins on the Child Labor Amendment. Their arguments will appear on the Editorial Page.

Tomorrow also brings the Progress in Education Page (with its You and the Law series), Antiques and Interior Decoration Page, News of Art, Music, and the Theater Page, and the weekly World News Map.

Hits Selfishness



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Guglielmo Marconi

Ungrateful Man Blames Machine, Marconi Insists

Il Duce Nods Approval of Sharp Attack on Selfishness

ROME, March 9 (AP)—Man is ungrateful to a benefactor when he lays his woes to the machine, says Senator Guglielmo Marconi. The wireless inventor and famed natural scientist told Premier Mussolini that last night in a speech that won much attention today in the Fascist press.

"Man's sheer selfishness" drew the fire of Senator Marconi as, in the presence of Italy's scientific elect, he gave his report as president of the National Research Council.

"The defective distribution of wealth and resources and, above all, human selfishness, have cheated us of the benefits the machine brought," he said.

The council, he said, will work tirelessly to distribute employment among the people and reduce fatigue through proper utilization of machines.

During the speech Il Duce nodded emphatic approval.

The Senator described research now in progress, showing the relationship between a man's absorption of food and his working capacity, and went into great detail regarding experiments designed to increase agricultural production.

After his address Premier Mussolini spoke briefly in praise of the council's work and extended an invitation to all Italians to coöperate with the council.

Rumblings of Unrest Heard on Wide Front

By the Associated Press

A request for national guardsmen in the coal fields of Walker County, Ala., sounded a threat of violence yesterday in growing labor troubles in various parts of the United States.

Nearly 8000 coal miners are on strike in Alabama, though the situation was eased somewhat by announcement that the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, had agreed to the "check off" system of collecting union dues, one of the chief issues of dispute.

Steps were taken toward averting a proposed walkout of automobile workers in St. Louis, Cleveland, Detroit, and Flint, Mich., at least until after the National Labor Board holds conferences in Washington next Wednesday, when the automobile strike situation is expected to be taken up.

Big Ovation for Bullitt In Theater at Moscow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, March 9—Evidencing his personal popularity and public enthusiasm for restoration of Russo-American relations, William C. Bullitt, American Ambassador, received a tremendous ovation on his first public appearance last night at Stanislavsky's Theater, where he informally witnessed a performance of the French opera "Les Cloches de Corneville."

When the director appeared before the curtain announcing Mr. Bullitt's presence, the audience rose and cheered several minutes. Actors, stage hands and the entire personnel of the theater joined the ovation. As Mr. Bullitt left the theater after the performance, the audience again cheered until his departure.

Hurley Finds Public Patient With Mail Cut

Elimination of the 1:15 p. m. mail delivery in the Boston district four afternoons a week will not work a nardship upon business, Mr. W. E. Hurley, postmaster of the Boston postal district, declared last night. Although a few protests have been received by Mr. Hurley, no general complaint has been made as was predicted.

As a result of the order Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, that all postal employees take a one-day-a-month furlough without pay for economy reasons, no afternoon deliveries will be made on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays in Boston residential districts from now until July 1.

Reich to Rearm Because of No Disarmament

But Pledges Moderation in Obtaining Equality With Other Powers

Tense Situation Seen

League Publishes Notes of Envoys—U. S. Has Helped, Geneva Report Says

Disarmament moves are abandoned for the present. Such are the indications in dispatches from European capitals and notes published by the League of Nations. With this failure accepted, the rearmament of Germany appears assured, although the Reich has promised that its advance to equality with other powers will be moderate.

France, now leans to regulation of armaments and Britain will seek a convention on air forces with the pledge of its people that it will not remain in an inferior position if equality is not attained. Geneva is frankly pessimistic over the arms situation, but diplomats will keep at work trying to halt the threatened arms race.

GENEVA, March 9 (AP) — Disarmament is an illusion, says Germany, hence the Reich is going to rearm. But in a document published today for the first time, it promised to be moderate.

With disarmament reaching a crisis, the League of Nations issued simultaneously in Geneva, London, Berlin and Paris a collection of all disarmament documents exchanged by those Governments.

Revelations through publication deepened pessimism here over prospects of disarmament and concerning the political situation in Europe.

France retorted to Germany that the Reich had already begun to rearm, in defiance of treaties.

Finds Agreement Impossible

Declaring its readiness to disarm "down to the last gun," Germany maintains disarmament of other European countries hinges on the reduction of armaments in every country of the world, but "nobody believes any longer in the possibility of a general international disarmament."

The United States, as the surest means of keeping Americans out of a European war and to lessen the chances of war, has made considerable contributions to international security, but can make no additional commitments, was the impression in authoritative quarters here.

The documents show that in a memorandum of Dec. 18, 1933, Germany warned France that as heavily armed countries had no intention of disarming or did not feel in a position to do so, Germany "is entitled to obtain in one way or another equality of treatment as regards her own security."

Germany's memorandum, which like a letter of M. Louis Barthou, new French Minister, to Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the World Disarmament Conference, Feb. 10, was hitherto unpublished, indicates the tenseness of the disarmament situation.

An encouraging angle was a proposal by Chancellor Hitler for European nations to guarantee an unconditional maintenance of peace by pacts of non-aggression. He pledged Germany would "settle amicably any dispute between France and Germany."

Germany demands complete equality rights, that heavily armed states undertake not to exceed their present level of armaments, and declares thirdly, Germany will adhere to a convention agreeing to show such moderation in taking equality rights "that cannot be regarded by any European power as an offensive menace."

Prompt Action Needed

M. Barthou notified Mr. Henderson that the increasing pace with which certain countries were continuing to rearm in violation of treaties necessitates "a rapid solution of conference problems."

After directing this broadside against Germany, the Foreign Minister announced France would not reduce armaments if the immediate rearmament of Germany is beyond that permitted by the Treaty of Versailles.

The League fears the dream of reduction of armaments may have to be abandoned, with limitation at the present level the only hope, and with Germany headed toward some rearmament.

America's policy was raised anew because of reports that England may sound out Washington on the possibility of further security pledges.

Until real reduction of armaments is achieved, the United States, through President Roosevelt, last May virtually announced that it was ready to abandon neutrality rights and would not help a peace-breaking nation and would not protect Americans trading with an aggressor, provided the nations are punishing the aggressor and the United States concurs in the identity of the attacker.

This policy was held to remove danger of complications with England and tend to keep America out of war.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 9—An air convention for Europe is to be sought by the British Government if a world-wide disarmament convention proves unobtainable, Mr. Stanley Baldwin told the House of Commons in the course of a debate on air

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Politicians Plead With Mansfield To Stay Official Aid

Ten Men Already Dropped in Economy Program and More Cuts Expected

Some 40 State Senators and City Councilmen from Boston held conference with Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield today in the Mayor's office in City Hall and asked him to stay the ax which so far has lopped off the official heads of 10 second assistant assessors and threatens to detach from the city service 29 inspectors in the building department.

Perhaps the Mayor's economy program to avert a $40 tax rate includes doing away with the employment of as many as 250 other employees whom he has been assured could be spared so far as their efficiency is concerned.

President John F. Dowd of the City Council and State Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr., of the North End, were the principal speakers before the Mayor. They said that lopping off official heads of some 300 city employees would save but 25 cents a $1000 in the tax rate.

The Mayor told Senators and Councilmen that were he to restore the salaries of city employees, it would add $3,500,000 to the city's expenditures. He plainly showed that he did not think the time was at hand for such restoration.

Some 120 district nurses were represented at the hearing. They have had a 15 per cent cut in salaries but they proposed taking an additional 5 per cent reduction rather than having any of their number removed from the city's employment.

Mr. Mansfield, without beating around the bush, said that city employees should remember that they have been and are a protected class and that despite salary reductions they have fared well.

Wheels Clatter In Trade Machine

(Continued from Page 1)

control when and if the dam begins to crumble. The nation needs irrigation, it is obvious, but it also must avoid a flood. Between these two extremes, the Administration and the Federal Reserve Board thread their way. Latest, most strongly favored method of gettitng results, is the Intermediate Credit Banks, soon to be set up in the 12 Federal Reserve Districts to channel credit to business opportunity.

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Freight Cars Again: Car-loadings last week, totaling 604,137 cars, are up 122,929 cars over the corresponding week of last year, and 30,766 cars over the preceding week this year. This infallible guide to business movements thus reflects more than the seasonal trend, but nobody in Washington is bold enough to predict if it is enough more.

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Longer Range: In all the NRA hurly-burly, some significant statistics used by Dr. Leo Wollman, chairman of its Labor Advisory Board, but throughout one of the NRA's keenest critics, have been lost sight of. Turning from his habitual caustic analysis, he says that NRA has brought "unprecedented and amazing" gains for American labor, bringing the normal maximum work week "now much closer to 40 hours than 45 hours per week," as compared with 50 to 55 hours in the boom period, and 55 to 60 hours in the first depression years. At the same time, he cites wages, which at the 1929 peak stood at 60 cents an hour, then fell to 40 cents an hour at the low point of 1933, and "are now close to 55 cents an hour."

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Cuban Bank: While, on Capitol Hill, Administration spokesmen press for machinery to improve world trade by tariff agreements, at the White House plans for financial means toward the same end broadened. The import-export bank for Russian trade, already established, is now to be matched by a Cuban. Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the RFC, Mr. Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, talked the project over with the President today. The absence of Mr. George N. Peek, who heads the Russian bank, and originally announced plans for Cuban and other banks, thus somewhat jumping the Presidential gun, was commented upon. In any event, a better sugar quota, improving sugar prices, and now governmentally-financed trade, promise to help Cuba and the United States alike.

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Bonus: Distracted Democratic House leaders, grappling with very widespread revolt on the question of veterans' payments, fought for time today. Still having some hope of bringing thei rebellious following back into a semblance of control on bonus and economy matters, they adjourned the House immediately after it met. Then they arranged to take up the Bankhead Cotton bill tomorrow instead of either the bonus bill or the independent offices bill, which now carries Senate amendments wiping out most Roosevelt economies on which the theoretically balanced regular budget hinges.

Since the Bankhead bill has nine hours of debate, their strategy probably postpones any action on either bonus or economy until next Tuesday or Wednesday. In the meantime they hope to bring enough of the runaways back into the reservation to assure at least support for a Presidential veto. Speaker Rainey admits both will undoubtedly pass the House in the first instance. But he does hope to sustain the inevitable veto.

Representative Bertrand H. Snell, Republican leader, promises he will not make a political issue of either the bonus or veterans' benefit questions; that Republicans will be free to vote their convictions. But he does indicate he may make an issue of federal pay cuts, committing his party to full restoration. The veterans' reef on which many an administration program has foundered in American history is dead ahead of the whole Roosevelt financial program.

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"I resign . . ." The daily resignation from the Democratic National Committee is that of Mr. Jed C. Adams, Texas, who is a member of the Board of Tax Appeals. Rapid divorces of titular party office from government office-holding has turned Washington into a patronage Reno. The stampede is expected to continue, with Mr. James A. Farley, chairman and Postmaster-General, the lone pine still standing in the forest. But he is due to step out as soon as will be graceful. And that means whenever a successor qualified to carry party over the hurdles of the fall elections can be discovered.

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Taxes: The Senate Finance Committee agrees with the House that the rich should no longer be permitted to use paper stock market losses to offset regular income. They approved this provision of the new tax bill which was drafted with an eye to Mr. J. P. Morgan's testimony last summer that he paid no income taxes during depression years. They were still uncertain, however, as to the arbitrary schedule of taxes set by the House on capital gains. Under the House bill the foreign percentages of a gain would be recognized for regular income tax purposes; for a gain held less than one year, 100 per cent; for a gain held between one and two years, 80 per cent; between 2 and 5 years, 60 per cent, over five years 40 per cent.

Chick! Chick!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Award of $1000 Offered For Community Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9 — Announcement of a $1000 award to be given to the organization which carries forward the most constructive piece of community service is made in the April Ladies' Home Journal, out today.

The competition is open to organizations with both men and women members. The judges will be Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women; Mrs. Minnie Bradford, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers; Mr. E. A. Hayes, national commander of the American Legion; Mr. John A. Lang, president of the National Student Federation. The contest is instituted by the Community Forum of the Ladies Home Journal.

Jamestown Island Value Set at $165,000 by Jury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A valuation of $165,000 has been placed on Jamestown Island, site of the first English settlement in America, by a jury in the United States District Court at Norfolk, where a condemnation suit brought by the Government to acquire the land as a part of the Colonial National Monument, has been in course of trial.

The land, comprising 1537 acres, is owned by Mrs. Louise J. Barney, of Dayton, Ohio. The verdict was reached after three hours of deliberation and the amount was far below the $500,000 Mrs. Barney asked for the property, but also $115,000 more than the amount the Government asked the jury to fix as its value.

Huge Fresco for Church

A fresco painting, covering 1500 square feet of surface, will adorn a wall in the Mission church in Santa Clara, Calif.

St. John's Sealers Off for 'Cowpath'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—The sealers have started down the "cowpath." Eight ships and 1400 men which have just left here are heading out over the vast expanse of broken sea ice, on a northeast course that sealers call the "cowpath."

Outstanding among the ships which have put to sea is the Terra Nova, launched for the seal fishery in 1855. She is a stout old wooden wall and has weathered the pounding pack ice in Capt. Robert F. Scott's famous antarctic expedition. The other oak-ribbed ships are the Thetis, Ranger, Eagle and Neptune, all famous for their arctic voyages.

They have been commanded by men whose records are handed down in lasting legends in the various settlements around the coast. Among the captains in the industry this season is Capt. Abraham Kean, commodore of the fleet. In his seventy-ninth year, hale and hearty as ever, he has made 65 trips to the ice, In three seasons he made two voyages, and this year he hoists his flag on the forty-fifth steamer of which he has had command.

He was in charge of the Wolf in the eighties, when she was caught by rafting ice eight miles off Fogo Head and crushed, but he managed to take his crew of 275 men over the pans to the land. Up to date, he has accounted for no less than 960,000 pelts.

In bygone days when only sailing vessels were employed the fleet numbered several hundreds, the crews comprising 10,000 to 12,000 men. Last year, only six steamers were engaged, but the fact that they brought in 176,046 pelts has helped to dispel the fears that the herds were dwindling.

More Boston Bankers Facing Indictments

Several former officers of the closed Boston Continental National Bank are expected to be indicted by the Massachusetts Federal Grand Jury shortly for alleged illegal connection with the bank's activities, it was learned today at the office of the United States District Attorney in the Federal Building.

Cause of the bank's failure in 1931 has been under investigation by Department of Justice agents. It is believed they have evidence which will indict the former bank officials for misappropriation and irregularities involving $500,000 of funds of the bank.

The Government's investigation of the Continental Bank, ordered by Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General at Washington, is the second largest check-up of closed bank activities in New England. The Federal National collapse investigation resulted in securing scores of indictments against former officials, including Mr. Daniel C. Mulloney, president. Mr. Mulloney's case is scheduled to come up in Federal Court sometime this month.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair and moderately cold tonight and Saturday; lowest temperatures near or slightly below 20; moderate west and northwest winds.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; somewhat colder in the north portion tonight.

All the Rest of New England States: Generally fair and continued cold tonight and Saturday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds and generally fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	22	39	New Orleans	48	74
Bermuda	64	72	New York	22	36
Chicago	16	32	Norfolk	31	44
Denver	32	60	Philadelphia	26	38
Helena	18	46	St. Louis	32	38
Jacksonville	58	84	St. Paul	4	24
Kansas City	38	46	San Francisco	58	74
Los Angeles	58	68	Washington	38	34
Miami	74	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 9.
B—Maximum March 8.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 5:38 p. m., Saturday 5:59 a. m. Height of tides 8.2 feet, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:12 p. m.

More Work, More Cars

Used car dealers in Southern textile centers have enjoyed a thriving business since the textile code increased wages of cotton mill workers and gave them more leisure.

Low-Cost Housing Legislation Up To Illinois Governor

Adamowski-Ickes Bill Is Passed by State Legislature

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 9—New legislation sponsored by Mrs. Anna Wilmarth Ickes, wife of Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, which paves the way for federally financed slum-clearance and low-cost housing in Illinois, has passed both houses of the Legislature. It is hailed by housing experts here as setting a sound example for other states which want housing of this type.

Mrs. Ickes, a member of the Illinois House of Representatives, in partnership with Mr. Benjamin S. Adamowski, a fellow legislator, pushed the emergency legislation which now awaits the Governor's signature. Due to the fact that her husband, as Public Works Administrator, holds the federal moneybags at Washington, Mrs. Ickes was in a good position to sponsor the kind of legislation which would "hit the mark" in regard to Washington's requirements for federal aid.

Illinois is not the first state to pass this particular kind of housing legislation, as five others got ahead—New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan and Maryland. But the Adamowski-Ickes bill, with small changes to suit local needs, can be depended on to serve the interests of any other states wishing to fall in line for the 30 per cent federal grants and the federal loans which are available out of the $100,000,000 housing fund, in the opinion of leading authorities. The legislation has the approval of the National Association of Housing Officials, and Mr. Charles S. Ascher, executive director of this group, was consulted in its preparation.

The federal grants and loans are only to be made to properly authorized public housing agencies. Although many states, including Illinois, had passed the legislation which enabled limited dividend housing corporations to apply for federal loans to partially finance privately sponsored housing, little progress toward building has been made along this line, due to the scarcity of private capital. The new federal policy, enabling local housing projects to be 100 per cent financed by Washington, required another set of laws, and that is why the Adamowski-Ickes legislation was necessary and why other states are having to take similar action.

Gill Launches Counterattack

(Continued from Page 1)

folk program, but who were sent to the colony from Charlestown.

The fact that about 1200 men have lived peaceably without serious mishap at Norfolk for seven years while riots have flared up in other prisons should be cause for commendation rather than investigation, Mr. Gill indicated.

During the morning three allegations were retracted by Mr. Frederic J. Dillon, commissioner of correction, who conducted the hearing.

Further disturbance by those unable to get into the hearing marred the closing session today. A prominent Boston social worker was forcibly removed from the scene by a State House guard after a heated argument. Later a written protest of the incident, including a criticism of the general manner in which the hearing had been conducted, was made.

Governor Joseph B. Ely was present during much of the cross-examination this morning, as usual.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"DANGEROUS CORNER" (Hollis). Beverly Sayne and Herbert Rawlinson in an interestingly ended play by J. B. Priestley. 8:30.

Movies

STATE — "Looking for Trouble," Spencer Tracy and Jack Oakie in an adventurous story about telephone "trouble shooters." Plenty of comedy is included. Also Charlie Chase in "Four Parts," and an Italian travel film. 1, 3:10, 5:35, 7:40, 9:55.

ORPHEUM—Anna Sten, the newly imported Russian star, in "Nana." Story adapted by Willard Mack and Harry Wagstaff Gribble, author of "Perfumed Lady," from the Zola novel. Jean Sargent, musical comedy star, heads vaudeville bill. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:25.

FINE ARTS—"The Passion of Joan of Arc," and "Die Privatsekretarin," French and German features. "In a Clock Shop" cartoon. 1, 3:35, 6:15, 8:50.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Dark Hazard," with Edward G. Robinson. Story based on W. R. Burnett's novel "Little Caesar." Also Richard Arlen and Sally Eilers in "She Made Her Bed." Fenway at 9:10, 4:44, 7:15, 6:03, 9:37. Paramount at 10:30 a. m., 1:23, 4:11, 6:58, 9:47.

KEITH'S—"It Happened One Night," with Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable. An entertaining comedy with a few thrilling moments, which begins its third week at this theater on Saturday. 10 a. m., 12:20, 2:40, 5, 7:20, 9:40.

BOSTON—"Coming Out Party," with Frances Dee and Gene Raymond, supported by Allison Skipworth, Harry Green and others. Story deals with the social ambitions and intrigues of debutantes. On the stage a group of World's Fair entertainers appear in "Midway Nights." Not yet seen. 10:32 a. m., 1:39, 5:04, 7:46, 10:42.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Glimpses of Greece"; Mickey Mouse in "Puppy Love"; "Kennel Kings," dog pictures; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

METROPOLITAN—"Death Takes a Holiday," with Fredric March, Evelyn Venable and Sir Guy Standing. Not yet seen. "Carnival Capers" on the stage. 11:16, a. m., 1:56, 4:47, 7:38, 10:29.

UPTOWN—"I Am Suzanne," with Lillian Harvey and the Piccoli marionettes. Also "All of Me." 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15.

MODERN—Janet Gaynor in "Carolina," with Lionel Barrymore. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:35.

Music

BEAVER COUNTRY DAY SCHOOL — Glee Club presents "Orpheus," 791 Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill. 8:15.

Other Events

UNIVERSITY CLUB — Lecture by John Clair Minot. 10:45 a. m.

ZLATA LLAMAS—Lectures on "India." Moving pictures. Lantern slides. Indian instrumental and vocal music. Oriental refreshments. Invitations obtainable, free, at Ford Hall Forum Office, 1242 Little Building. In the Barn, 36 Joy Street. 8:30.

WEST ROXBURY CITIZENS ASS'N—"Will You Marry Me?" presented by the Unitarian Alliance in the Unitarian Parish House, Corey Street. 8:15.

BRANSON DE COU—"Dream Pictures." Subject, "London and Paris." Tremont Temple, Tonight at 8:15, Saturday afternoon at 2:15.

TOMORROW

KINDERGARTEN ASS'N—Annual meeting. Dr. Boynton Merrill speaks on "The Spiritual Backgrounds and Issues of Education," followed by lunch. All interested in kindergarten and primary education are invited to attend. Hotel Pioneer. 11 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "French Sculpture," by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.; "Color Prints," by Miss Maginnis, 2.

ASS'N FOR EDUCATIONAL METHODS—Music. Addresses: "New Methods and Procedures for a New Day," by John Lund; "Child Placement in the Elementary School," by Ernest R. Caverly. Hotel Westminster. 2.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at South Station for 1:20 train to Wellesley.

NEW ENGLAND ASS'N OF ENGLISH TEACHERS—Annual meeting. "Reports and Discussions of Interviews with Selected Persons, Concerning Reading Habits," by Dr. Milton E. Lord, John Clair Minot and Arthur S. Roberts. Other discussions. Hotel Statler. 10 a. m.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—"Labor and the Farmer Under the NRA," by Alfred M. Bingham, editor of "Common Sense." 1.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Meet at South Station for 1:20 train to Melrose Highlands. Walk to Spot Pond via Dole-ful Pond, Whip Hill and the Middlesex Fells.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at North Station for 1:41 train to Waltham Highlands. Hike to Prospect Hill, Bear Hill, Foote's Cider Mill and Hastings Station.

Lower Electric Rates Aid Users in South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Figures compiled in the electric utilities division of the South Carolina Railroad Commission here show that consumers of electric power in the state are saving approximately $732,856 annually since the division was set up.

Reductions have been brought about either as a result of orders enforced by the commission or following negotiations between staff members and officers of utility companies. In addition the commission has held hearings and ordered other reductions amounting to $399,446.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1240kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Studio speakers	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	"Little Women"	popular program	CBS soloist
5:30	The Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	School Com. talk
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Oz	The Cosmopolitans	CBS vocal trio
6:00	Irish Minstrels	Evening Tattler	Reports; news	Kaltenborn news
6:15	Joe and Bateese	Gene and Glenn	Merry-Go-Round	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	Music; speaker	"Black and Blue"	CBS soloist; orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Your Folks & Mine	Local dance music	CBS soloist; orch.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Hollywood stars	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Don Quixote sketch	Billy Batchelor	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music
7:30	Music by Gershwin	After Dinner Revue	'Music on the Air'	Organ; soloist
7:45	Becker dog story	The Golbergs	Boake Carter, news	Chemistry talk
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter O'Keefe; orchestra	Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; pianos;	CBS soloists; orch. Edwin C. Hill Rosario	Bay State Broadcasting and Musicians' Local No.
8:15				
8:30	Dangerous Paradise		March of Time,	9 Orchestra
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Bourdon's Orch	news sketches	
9:00	Phil Harris's Orchestra; Leah Ray	Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Orch	Philadelphia Orch. Ruth Etting; orch.	Studio recital Rhythm Twins
9:15				
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet; vocal duo; orchestra	Emergency Campaign Air Parade.	Denny Orchestra; Whiting; soloists.	Local dance music Reports; news
9:45				
10:00	Felix Salmond; Violet Cooper; pianist	The First Nighter dramatic sketch	Olsen & Johnson; soloists; orch	Sam Bittell and his orchestra
10:15				
10:30	Local dance music	Dramatic sketch	Nick Parkyakakas.	Mary Eastman; concert orchestra.
10:45	Organ recital	Dunbar Quartet	Reports; music	
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; music	Yankee News Service; reports	Aviation speaker
11:15	News; Poet Prince	NBC dance music.		Local dance music.
11:30	Milton Ebbins and his Ambassadors	Vincent Lopez and his orchestra	CBS dance music.	Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band
11:45			CBS dance music.	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WAAB, 1934 Model League of Nations Assembly from Cambridge, Mass.
11:00 WNAC, Philharmonic-Symphony Society's Children's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:00 WEEI, League for Industrial Democracy: speakers' program.
1:50 WBZ, WEEI, Metropolitan Opera: Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," with Queena Mario, Giovanni Martinelli and Lawrence Tibbett; Strauss's "Salome," with Gota Ljungberg, Dorothee Manski, Max Lorenz and Friedrich Schorr.
4:00 WNAC, Hamilton College Choir; Alexander Woollcott, commentator.
5:30 WEEI, Economics in the New Deal: "New Deal and the Constitution."

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "F. O B. Detroit"; guest speaker; dance orchestra.
7:45 WNAC, "The Monetary Situation," Robert Luce, U. S. Representative.
8:00 WBZ, "The Background of American Art," Robert B. Harshe.
8:00 WNAC, Forty-Five Minutes in Hollywood: Cal York; sketch; music.
8:20 WEEI, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
8:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
9:00 WEEI, House Party: soloists; vocal trios; Voorhees's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:15 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
9:30 WNAC, Surprise Party: soloist; vocal groups; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra; Robert Ripley; Lew White, organ.
10:00 WNAC, program to and from Little America.
10:30 WBZ, National Barn Dance program from Chicago.
11:30 WEEI, "One Man's Family," sketch from San Francisco.
11:30 WNAC, "Catherine the Great," dramatization.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WBZ, Music and American Youth: Boston High Schools Orchestra.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor; Deems Taylor, speaker; Beethoven's Missa Solemnis, with Elisabeth Rethberg, Sigrid Onegin, Paul Althouse and Ezio Pinza, soloists; Pietro Yon, organist; Schola Cantorum.
6:00 WBZ, Vladimir Horowitz, pianist; orchestra, Willem Van Hoogstraten, conductor.
10:30 WEEI, John Charles Thomas, baritone; Nat Shilkret's Orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, WAAB, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:00 WEEI, program to the Byrd Expedition by the New York Times.
11:30 WBZ, San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, Issay Dobrowen, conductor.

Boston Snapshots

For Early Risers—An announcement from the Bond Astronomical Club reminds us that an excellent time to observe the heavens is an hour or two before sunrise. "Venus reaches her greatest glory before dawn now," they tell us. "Venus is the brightest of all the planets, and seen at its height of brilliancy is well worth an early rising."

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Boys' Books That Boys Choose—Lothrop, Lee & Shepard have always published juvenile books. They are one of the oldest concerns in the field. Trentwell Mason White, their new president, is one of the youngest publishing house executives in the country. Says Mr. White: "Hitherto we have appealed largely to parents, teachers and grown-up friends to buy our books for children. Now we are going to go straight to the boys and girls themselves. There is a big difference between juvenile literature which appeals to parents, and books and magazines which really get the approval of the children.

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Mr. White knows what he is talking about. He has written juvenile books himself and is a regular contributor to successful boys' magazines. He has also been associated with "The Writer" and the "Education Magazine," and has spent some time as a teacher.

From their new offices at 126 Newbury Street his company plans to branch out into new fields in new ways. Already ideas hitherto unsuccessful in the publishing business, have begun to show results. One of the new ventures to be launched soon is an adaptation of the "book of the month" idea to boys' books. It will seek to make a direct contact with the boys themselves.

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"Ride' Em Cowboy!"—At large on the streets of Boston now is a car which has acquired the general expression of a Texas longhorn steer. It has emerged from the conflict with winter traffic, with its tubular bumper twisted upward so that it resembles a pair of antlers. It would not seem at all out of place if a motorcycle officer should overhaul this conveyance and bring it to a stop by the roping process.

"A great deal of skill is needed to write a boys' book. Lessons can be taught and principles emphasized but this can only be done with the greatest care so that the flow of the story is not disturbed. A book may be highly commendable to parents in every way but it can do little good if the children do not read it."

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Reich to Rearm; No Disarmament

(Continued from Page 1)

estimates for the ensuing year which were introduced yesterday.

"But," the Lord President of the Council added at the close of a grave speech on the existing situation in Britain in regard to continental air forces, "if all efforts fail and if equality is unattained, then any government of this country will see to it that in air strength and air power this country shall no longer be in a position of any inferiority to any country within striking distance of our shores."

The debate showed remarkable unanimity that Britain's air inferiority must not be allowed to continue. Mr. Clement R. Attlee, on behalf of Labor, wished the Government would adopt the French proposal of an international air police force to obviate the necessity of building. Mr. Baldwin, however, said he did not think the world was yet ready for international police.

Mr. Winston Churchill, who is a strong critic of the Government on many issues, said he did not see any reason for fearing that any air menace could not be met. His chief difference with the Government was that now that it is clear that Captain "Eden's mission has failed," it is necessary to take steps at once to restore air parity.

Mr. Baldwin, however, refused to admit "for one moment" that Captain Eden's mission had failed. The Lord Privy Seal's tour, he said, had not yet borne fruit. But he had "by no means given up hope of a convention something on our lines that will give equality in air strength." If that hope is not realized, however—then Britain must build.

France Centers Efforts On Arms Regulation And Curb on Aggressor

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 9 — Publication here today of the French note to Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the World Disarmament Conference, reveals anew that all immediate prospects of actual reduction in armaments have virtually disappeared.

Confirming information published in the Monitor a week ago, M. Louis Barthou's note summarized France's position on disarmament as follows:

The French Government continues to favor in theory controlled reduction of armaments by gradual stages to a point where arms equality for all would be attained after a period of years. In fact, however, rearmament of the Reich, already accomplished to a dangerous degree, makes any real reduction out of the question.

This being the case the French Government affirms categorically that it cannot accept any immediate reduction of its own armaments which would be accompanied by the granting of certain additional arms to Germany. It can not even envisage the reduction of effectives unless the Reich's semi-military organizations are dissolved. It cannot agree to any convention which even limits France's arms at the existing level unless there is not only control but a system of sanctions. Furthermore France cannot be expected to watch unmoved the continued and rapid rearmament of the Reich.

These are the essential points to be contained in a communication to be sent to the British Government next week and which was elaborated at a meeting of the Superior Council of National Defense yesterday. The new note is expected to present the French case very fully but it is possible to condense its fundamentals to the following conclusion:

France after pondering the abandonment of all efforts to obtain a convention—that is to say, an unregulated armament race — has chosen instead an effort to regulate armaments. The choice is conditioned, however, on the institution of efficacious arms control reinforced by sanctions against any nation which violates the proposed convention.

According to reliable reports here significant developments are expected in the way of a Franco-Italian rapprochement, which may have important influence on the course of disarmament negotiations. The Monitor is informed that preliminary negotiations are now under way for launching a large Italian loan in France.

Banish cooking odors

Why apologize to your guests when kitchen odors permeate the house? Light an Eyptian candle. Its delightful fragrance dispels all odors of cooking. Minimizes odors of trash paint varnish oil cloth linoleum. Freshens and sweetens the air. 15 Candles with handy holder. 25c. At your druggist—or mailed direct for 30c
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Washington Rouses Itself To Meet New Era of Action Headed by NRA Revival

Need for Passing Pressing Bills Adds to Fresh Energy, Among Them Air Mail, St. Lawrence, Income Tax and Stock Exchange Control

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 9—With Congress in the thick of a dozen far-reaching issues, President Roosevelt is now pressing for the quick enactment of one of the biggest and most important legislative programs in history.

The program was spectacularly visualized yesterday by the appearance of four separate members of the Roosevelt Cabinet before Congressional committees; while the interest of the Chief Executive in the program was further emphasized by a meeting at the White House last night with Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader, where plans were set for expediting the most vital measures, to enable adjournment of Congress with the least possible delay.

The haste to get Congress out of the way emphasizes another big struggle that looms next fall when every member of the House of Representatives, and every third Senator comes up for reëlection. The big political battle will follow the legislative battle.

Battle Already On

Indeed, the political battle has already begun in some instances, particularly round the tariff issue. Accordingly, Washington is once more in the full throb of activity, with the New Deal being recast and revitalised under Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and his colleagues in one quarter of the city, while in another, under the spur of executive command, Congress is wrestling with one of the weightiest legislative programs in years.

Almost certainly the next few weeks will see laws passed that will change the whole historic approach to a number of important matters.

Foremost of the struggles today in Washington is the tariff issue. Testimony and debate over that continued today before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Yesterday Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, and Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, appeared before this committee.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, the fourth member of the Cabinet to be heard yesterday, urged a house committee to stay with the President's budget.

Tariff Bill is Simple

The proposed tariff bill is very simple. It would merely give the President authority to lower or raise tariff rates by 50 per cent. But in that simple proposal there is political dynamite enough to rock a score of general elections.

It would, in brief, transfer the control of the tariff in major particulars from Congress to the President. Control of the tariff has always heretofore been in Congress. Will it go to the President? That issue the next few weeks will settle.

Government officials and tariff experts here emphasize one point—that even with the new tariff bill passed not much immediate change in the existing tariff structure is likely. Advocates of lower tariffs on the Tariff Commission are even discouraged over the prospect.

"It's all a tempest in a teapot," they declare.

One of them said:

"I favor the bill because it changes a patent absurdity into an aspiration; but as for achieving immediate reciprocal tariff reductions, I think the chance is very slim."

Think Bargains Scarce

In brief, these tariff experts feel that foreign countries are not ready to bargain at present, and that if they were, there are only a few non-competitive articles on which the Chief Executive would be likely to act at present. At the hearing, for example, Mr. Hull was asked point-blank by a Republican member what specific South American product be affected under the proposal, and was unable, off-hand, to name one.

The next big proposal of the Administration is to put through a modified stock exchange control bill. Recent events have indicated uncertainty over the bill, but the decision now seems to be, as announced by Senator Robinson, to "simplify" the Fletcher-Rayburn measure and pass it this session.

The "simplification" apparently will alter some of the fundamental clauses of the bill, including the vital one of margin requirements, registration section, exemption of rail and municipal securities, and half a dozen other basic matters.

The willingness to qualify this bill illustrates at once the Administration's determination to speed up legislation, and its recognition of the fight it already has on its hands in other bills.

Listing the big administration bills, there are the following major measures: Tariff bill; modified stock market bill; $258,000,000 income tax revision bill; amendment bill providing bankruptcy proceedings for municipalities; bill dealing with the air-mail situation; ratification of St. Lawrence waterway treaty; Costigan sugar quota bill; appropriating $2,000,000,000 more for public works; pending bill making cattle a basic agricultural commodity and appropriating $200,000,000 to rehabilitate the industry; departmental appropriation bills.

Finally, the Administration is involved in a House contest over the independent offices appropriation bill, to which the veterans' compensation dispute has been linked. House Democratic leaders last night, at a party caucus, failed to hold members in line for the President's economy program, and after four hours admitted that the revolt had thrown the whole question of the veterans' and federal workers' pay restoration amendments wide open.

It requires a two-thirds vote to bind the membership and those favoring the Administration's program mustered only 136 votes, against 71 in the veterans' and pay raise bloc.

The Senate amendments to the supply bill provide for $350,000,000 in veterans' benefits and an increase of 5 per cent, effective Feb. 1 and 10 per cent additional on July 1, in government workers' pay.

Fingerprint Expert Accused by Guard In Dillinger Case

CHICAGO, March 9 (AP)—The uproar over slippery John Dillinger's walkaway reached a new high today with a charge that a fingerprint expert locked a special guard in a cell a few minutes before the outlaw escaped from jail at Crown Point, Ind.

Attorney-General Philip Lutz Jr. of Indiana said at Indianapolis that Matt Brown, 84, was the guard locked in. He said that the aged man testified to Assistant Attorney-General Edward Barce that Ernest Blunk, fingerprint expert at the jail, locked a door on him "before I realized I had been decoyed into the cell."

Chicago police, receiving new reports he had been seen here, were making plans to capture Dillinger. Attorney-General Cummings criticized Sheriff Lillian Holley and Prosecutor Robert G. Estill of Crown Point for posing for a picture with Dillinger. Sheriff Holley denied she had posed with the outlaw. Sanford Bates, federal prison director, issued an order to discontinue use of the Crown Point Jail for the confinement of government prisoners.

Judge William F. Murray of Crown Point discharged the March Grand Jury, and stated that a special prosecutor would supplant Estill in the investigation. Estill said he would oppose the appointment of a special prosecutor.

Homeless Assyrians Bound for Brazil

GENEVA, March 8 (By U. P.) — Brazil with its unexplored reaches of the Amazon will soon be the home of the Assyrians, according to plans for their mass migration by the League of Nations.

One of the oldest of Christian peoples and heirs to the Garden of Eden, the Assyrians will be landed, like the American Pilgrim Fathers, on the wild shores of a new world. Since dim ages they have lived in the rich valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates.

The League of Nations assumed responsibility for the migration because the Assyrians are unhappy in their present home. The decision resulted from the massacre of hundreds of them last summer by Iraqi troops.

Transplanting an almost destitute people across thousands of miles of land and sea is a great undertaking. Two Englishmen are largely responsible for the preliminary work. They are Brig. John Gilbert Browne, commander of the Iraq levies since 1925 and Maj. T. E. Johnson, head of the Nansen Refugee office.

Japanese Propose Reprisals by Tariff

TOKYO, March 9 (AP)—The Government of Japan, confronted with the prospect that several European governments may restrict imports of Japanese goods, sought weapons today with which to fight the anticipated trade wars.

The Cabinet introduced in the Imperial Diet a "Trade Protection Act" which would enable the Government by executive order to raise and lower tariffs and limit or prohibit imports and exports.

The primary purpose of the legislation is to give the Government power to make quick reprisals against any nation whose commercial actions are considered as discriminatory.

In connection with recent discussions of Japan's possible moves of reprisal, Japanese leaders have emphasized that fundamentally American and Japanese commerce are complementary and noncompetitive.

Monroe County Leads Crime Drop in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 9—Monroe County, with a population of slightly more than 500,000 led New York State in 1933 in reducing major crime, according to figures released here by the State Department of Correction.

Although crime dropped 11.5 per cent below that of 1932 for the State as a whole, the decrease for Monroe County was 15.8 per cent. Major crimes in Monroe County averaged 424.8 per 100,000 population in 1932 and only 350.01 in 1933. Virtual absence of slums in Rochester and a pick-up in employment were generally credited for the showing.

Studies Game Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Dr. R. G. Green of the University of Minnesota has arrived here to continue his 10-year study to determine the cause of periodic decimation of game and birds in the northern states. The work will be carried on in coöperation with the Alabama department of game and fisheries.

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The Highlights of New York

Photographed by Samuel H. Gottscho, on Exhibition at the Museum of the City of New York—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Southeast View From Roof of RCA Building

Reading From Left to Right—Next to the Chrysler Building in the Upper Left-Hand Corner Is the Chanin Building; About ¼-Inch Higher, the Lincoln; Then the Building With a Little Triangular Point, Which Is 10 East Fortieth Street. The Building With the Three Black Stripes Is 500 Fifth Avenue, at the Corner of Forty-Second Street and Fifth Avenue. The Building With a Round Light at Its Tip Is the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's. Just at the Left of the Empire State Building and in the Distance, Is the Cities Service Building in the Financial District, Which Is the Third Largest Building in the City. Over the Tops of the Buildings at the Left of the Picture Are Two Bridges Leading to Brooklyn; Left to Right, the Williamsburg and the Manhattan Bridges; Beyond Them the Street Lights of Brooklyn.

Air Line Official Demands Return Of Mail at Once

Would Put Federal Board in Charge and Reduce Air Postal Rates

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—Coincident with a move by the congressional post office committees in Washington to draw up new air mail legislation, important aviation interests here are emphasizing that if President Roosevelt's recommendations become law, the industry will be thrown into the "greatest possible confusion," with irreparable losses in the gains made through pioneering efforts.

In a statement issued here yesterday, Mr. Ernest R. Breech, president of North American Aviation, one of the most important aviation groups in the United States criticized the President's proposals, urged that the air mail contracts be restored to the operators pending an inquiry into the entire situation and that a body similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission be set up to supervise the service.

Return of the air mail contracts to the operators would not prevent prosecution by the Department of Justice of any individuals who might be proved guilty of fraud in connection with any previous air mail contracts, after every individual was given an opportunity to be heard, Mr. Breech said.

Immediate reduction of the air mail rates to 5 cents an ounce, for letters, a 3-cent lettergram and a 1-cent postal card would encourage wider use of the service, Mr. Breech said.

His other recommendations were that payment to the contractors for carrying the mail on a fixed pound basis, representing receipts from the sale of stamps, should be, as heretofore, determined by the House Post Office Committee, two mills per pound mile, thereby eliminating subsidy, and that a body similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission be set up to place the air mail under federal regulation.

In the case of contractors who could not operate without losses on the fixed pound basis, on account of the small volume of the air mail on their routes, a direct subsidy might be granted, if it was found desirable, Mr. Breech said.

The barring of interlocking directorates of competitive transport companies is desirable, he held.

Army Mail Flier Killed As Plane Crashes in Ohio

CHARDON, Ohio., March 9 (AP)—Army air-mail pilot Otto Wienecke, flying from Newark, N. J., to Cleveland with the mail, crashed to his death in the midst of a heavy snow squall early today on a farm northwest of Burton, near here. Chardon is about 20 miles directly east of Cleveland.

The plane was destroyed, but 10 bags of mail were salvaged and brought to the post office here.

Army Flier Killed

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., March 9 (AP)—Private Ernest B. Bell was killed near here in the crash of an army bomber mail plane within a few minutes after it had taken off from the local airport headed south.

Nine Years' Work Turns Hobby Into Art Achievement

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—A business man's hobby which turned into an artistic achievement is responsible for an exhibit of 22 unusual photographic studies at the Museum of the City of New York under the title, "New York Night Scenes."

Mr. Samuel H. Gottscho, who has experimented for nine years in photographing the elusive moment in the evening when the late dusk is deepening into heavy twilight, chose the studies for display from a collection of 20,000 which he made during business trips from Maine to Louisiana. The photographs on exhibition are of New York, giving general views of the city and showing widely seperated sections of both up and down town.

The photographs were made without artificial aids, such as electric light bulbs or flares, and portray night effects with the lights of the city reflected against the masses of various structures.

High excellence of photographic quality and unusual light and atmospheric effects are the goals for which Mr. Gottscho strives, for, as he says, "I work to please myself."

Toil Lightened Under New Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

ming with activity. Almost unbelievable advances in electrical home equipment are being made," he says.

These improved products will be marketed through regular dealer outlets in the valley where the masses have long been denied the advantages of costly equipment.

Long Credits at Low Rates

With credit of $10,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the EHFA will make it possible for valley residents to purchase appliances on terms extending as long as five years and at a low rate of interest.

A coöperative arrangement is being made whereby collections will be made by the utility company on the consumer's electric bill, rather than through a separate and duplicating medium. The dealer will be paid in cash by the EHFA and his responsibility will end. In order for the plan to be open to a dealer and his customer, the local electric company has to submit rates to the authority, which meet its approval as being low enough to make the use of such appliances feasible for people of small incomes.

President Roosevelt has said that he intends to use the Tennessee Valley as a "yard stick" for testing the possible wider use of electricity in other sections. If the new appliances on display today prove more satisfactory than those in general use, the whole country will undoubtedly become acquainted with them in the months to come.

Market Sought for Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Surveys are being made of additional opportunities for electrochemical and electrometallurgical industries in the Pacific southwest. The objective is a market for the huge blocks of electric power that will be released from Boulder Dam powerhouses in 1935 and 1936. The electrolytic refining of zinc is one such opportunity, it is believed.

Mrs. Eddy's Works Now Being Bound In New Building

Brings This Activity for First Time Under Roof of Publishing House

The Publishers Book Bindery, which is owned by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, has now been completely removed to the Christian Science Publishing House and work has started in the new quarters. This is the first time in the history of this bindery that all of its work has been handled under the roof of the Publishing House.

The bindery originated as a private organization known as Dudley & Hodge and was located on Washington Street. Here the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, which are published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, were bound.

On May 1, 1920, however, the Publishing Society bought out the firm of Dudley & Hodge and took over the work of binding Mrs. Eddy's writings. The bindery remained under its former name and in the same location until March, 1922, when it was removed to 88 St. Stephen Street and became known as the Publishers Book Bindery. In October, 1922, the Trustees under the Will of Mrs. Eddy purchased the bindery from the Publishing Society.

Since 1922, Mr. John C. Hobbs, who has been connected with the work of binding Mrs. Eddy's writings for 34 years, has been superintendent of the bindery. Among the workers employed there at present are several who have served nearly as long as Mr. Hobbs and one who has served longer.

In this bindery are bound all the leather-covered editions of the Writings of Mary Baker Eddy. The new bindery quarters are located on the fourth floor of section "A" of the Publishing House.

Adjoining is the shipping room of the Publishers' Agent where orders for the works bound in the bindery as well as the cloth editions of Mrs. Eddy's writings bound elsewhere are filled and shipped. A dumb-waiter connects this shipping room with the office of the Publishers' Agent on the seventh floor of section "A." This greatly facilitates the sending of orders from the office of the Publishers' Agent and the bindery.

Brazilian Women Oppose Military Rule for Voters

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—A provision in the proposed Brazilian Constitution making military registration a prerequisite to voting without regard to sex has drawn the ire of the Society for Feminine Progress.

The organization urged adoption of an article guaranteeing women's suffrage without military registration. Women obtained the vote in 1932 but a subsequent constitutional proposal would make women subject to war service as nurses and clerks.

Negroes Win Vote At Beaumont, Texas, Democratic Primary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEAUMONT, Texas, March 9—Negroes were allowed to go to the polls and cast their votes in a Democratic primary for the first time in history of this city, March 3.

The election was for the mayoralty, and Mr. P. D. Renfro, new-deal candidate, won over the incumbent, Mr. Emmett A. Fletcher, about three to two. Both protested against allowing the Negro vote.

It has long been a moot question in Texas politics as to whether the Negro should be allowed to vote in Democratic primaries. The Democratic State Convention or the state party executive committee has always ruled against this extension of universal suffrage to party primaries. Time and again suits have been brought to test the right of party authorities to discriminate against Negroes, but the Attorney-General's department has ruled that election laws have no jurisdiction over party elections.

Beaumont Negro voters petitioned the City Democratic Committee to allow them to vote in this election. An opinion from the Attorney-General's department referred the matter to the party executive committee. It was found that no action on this question had been taken by either the state convention or the committee. The Beaumont City Democratic Committee then acceded to the Negroes' petition.

Plato's State Urged For Goal of America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9 — The Roosevelt Administration is endeavoring to foster a feeling of individualism which will allow each one to "develop his life according to his own special program," according to Prof. Adolf A. Berle, city chamberlain and one-time member of the "brain trust."

Writing in the current issue of the Independent Journal, Columbia School of Journalism publication, Professor Berle declares that Plato's ideal state should be the goal of the American nation, because it serves the individual by combining, on the common problems of all, the "virtues of wisdom, courage, temperance and justice, so far as humanly we can attain them."

"The ordinary common sense of the situation, translated into politics, is to make use of the institutions we have," he continues. "In the transitions of the present, this means that the state must attempt to see that the national income is sufficiently diffused so that the products of this economic concentration can be made available to everyone."

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Puerto Rican Girls Share Meal With Mrs. Roosevelt

She Gets Vociferous Welcome All Along the Way, Despite Her Efforts to Avoid Display; She Goes Into Homes and Asks Many Questions

CAGUAS, Puerto Rico, March 9 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today sat down to lunch with 15 girls—all of them native workers in a local factory. She ate a special diet prepared by the girls themselves in an effort to secure balanced rations to see if those who followed such a diet do more work than the other girls.

But there were no especial preparations for the distinguished visitor, who dismissed her motorcycle escort en route here from San Juan and had her chauffeur change his livery for a plain white suit.

Caguas gave Mrs. Roosevelt a vociferous welcome, despite her efforts to avoid display, for the streets were lined with cheering men, women and children. She went directly into a factory where 500 women were employed.

She asked the manager if the workers really wanted a higher standard of living. He replied that country women were content with their present state.

Makes Her Own Survey

Mrs. Roosevelt surveying economic and social conditions in the West Indies, also visited the Munoz Rivera School, a relief administration project, where tuberculosis prevention work is being carried out. She also went into the homes of the workers, accompanied by Miss Helen V. Tooker, head of civil works and economic survey under way here.

Mrs. Roosevelt and her party of friends arrived at San Juan last night, after a two-hour flight from St Croix, Virgin Islands. She made four speeches yesterday. She assured the islanders of President Roosevelt's concern for their welfare. In turn, she was presented with a petition by opponents of a new charter, approved by the Public Works Administrator.

Glad They're Remembered

The St. Croix Tribune hailed Mrs. Roosevelt's visit as an indication that "we are not forgotten." Problems of Puerto Rico were poured into her ears by local newspaper men. She refused to state her views on island statehood, explaining that was in the province of Congress.

On the two-hour flight from St. Croix the President's wife declared that "the day was well worth while, and I got a very good picture of the Virgin Islands, past and present, whose people seemed happy and healthy."

Later, at a crowded conference with the local press, Mrs. Roosevelt plunged into the thick of conditions in the island. She showed reporters a copy of a proclamation allegedly issued by City Manager Castano requesting inhabitants to call off a CWA strike, "So Mrs. Roosevelt may gain the impression that this was a laborious and good people."

The strikers have been protesting against a cut of from 30 to 20 hours in their work week coupled with a wage cut of from 20 cents to 12½ an hour.

Ontario Government Scored for Liquor Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Criticism of the Ontario Government for its stand on the liquor question was voiced at the recent meeting of the Sons of Temperance, Grand Division of Ontario. The liquor control system introduced by this government has not been properly enforced, declared Dr. J. G. Miller, who expressed the opinion that the present situation is not hopeful.

Roumanian Minister Balks at Censorship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—"I don't write under a censorship," former Prime Minister Iorga declared when the Tatarescu Government instituted a censorship. Thereupon he ceased to prepare his daily article for his newspaper, the Roumanian Nation.

Professor Iorga is probably Roumania's most distinguished scholar and writer. He has been a member of Parliament almost as long as anyone can remember. He made his protest by simply printing in big black letters on the front page of his newspaper the four words: Won't write under censor. The censorship has, however, been more lightly enforced with a more settled state of affairs developing in the country.

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Gelatine Facts PLAINLY STATED

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"THERE'S A REASON"

Chiefs of Police Fight Centering Power in State

Organize to Protect Local Control—Say They Are Experts

Police chiefs of Massachusetts, like the windmill-tilting Don Quixote of fiction fame, turned their lances in unison yesterday against proponents of police centralization.

The Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association, represented by Chief Edward J. Tighe, of Revere, told the joint Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs that the chiefs would oppose any effort to bring about a complete coördination or unification of police authority in the State.

Crystallization of public resentment at continued criminal depredations resulted Tuesday in the formation of the Massachusetts Committee for Public Safety. This citizen "vigilante" group, pledged to push a legislative program for police power centralization, provided a target for the sporadic lunges of the municipal police heads.

The chiefs object to what they believe will deprive them of their local control, although it is pointed out that the plan proposed would merely serve to facilitate state-wide searches in case of major crimes, and would not involve direct control of the personnel of local forces.

Thus the line is drawn and the armies mobilized on each side in what some regard as a "bitter" struggle. Peculiarly enough, it is pointed out, the criminals themselves, like the police chiefs, oppose any unification which might hamper their activities.

States Col. Willard Luther, of the citizens committee:

"The stand of the police chiefs is a smoke screen."

States Chief Tighe:

"Why should we take the ideas of laymen as to a new police system when we are experts in it?"

Gov. Joseph B. Ely is expected to present the plan of the citizens' committee to the Legislature next week. There it will take its place alongside several others having a similar purpose but differing in construction.

Next week also will see a meeting of the Joint Legislative Committee on Public Safety, to which will be invited representatives of the citizens' group and the police chiefs' organization.

Miner Bird Sanctuary To Be Perpetuated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSVILLE, Ont.—Steps to make permanent the bird sanctuary of Mr. Jack Miner, famous Canadian authority on bird life, have resulted in the formation of the Jack Miner Migratory Bird Foundation Inc., to take charge of the institution. Public subscriptions in Canada and the United States are invited to raise a fund sufficiently large to launch the new organization, the present objective being $1,000,000, the interest from which would be used for the maintenance of the sanctuary.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Smaller Nations Urged to Control Their Armaments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Control of armament industries of the smaller nations rather than a complete ban is advocated by Dr. A. M. Joekes, president of the League Committee on Private Armament Industries. Dr. Joekes told a meeting here of the Netherlands Society for League of Nations and Peace how corruption and graft are the means often employed by private armament firms to influence officials in high positions for the benefit of their industry.

The most obvious remedy, he pointed out, against these baneful influences of the private armament industry would of course be an absolute ban. But this would ultimately lead to a state of dependency on the major powers by the smaller countries, which cannot well afford to manufacture heavier war material themselves.

Boston Art Notes

Myles Standish Galleries

Aquarelles by Mr. Stephen Yocubovsky are on view at the Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road at Beacon. The painter is a young Bostonian, trained here. He is a sculptor as well.

The water colors are done with a swift, spare brush. Mr. Yocubovsky picks up the pattern from a stretch of snow, some fir trees in silhouette, a beach scene; he fixes a spot of color here, a splash there; the untouched white paper is part of the picture. His work is frankly wash, outspokenly free and facile. He shows talent but with more concentration he might bring about greater tension, each stroke could convey more depth and distinction. Water color lends itself to easy performance; one must make a deliberate effort to escape the pitfalls.

At the same gallery there may be seen some sculptures by the artist, indicating skill particularly in portraiture. There are besides assorted works by well-known artists of New England.

The Medici Shop

Pencilings by Mr. John Pratt Whitman are exhibited in the new gallery of the Medici Book and Print Shop, 10 Newbury Street. The artist has added a number of sketches to the collection shown in Boston earlier in the season. New portrayals of woodland subjects upon which he specializes are to be seen.

All Mr. Whitman's works dwell upon the characterizing shapes of trees and the beauty which results when they are seen growing side by side, their foliage densely mingled, casting deep shadows. Throughout there is an atmosphere of mystery, a feeling of quiet. Some of the drawings have been rendered with lithograph pencil and reproductions have been made on the stone.

Lee W. Court

At the Boston Public Library there is an exhibition of oils and aquarelles by Mr. Lee W. Court, young Boston painter. The subjects are New England countryside and seacoast.

Mr. Court has been schooled in Boston and he maintains the prevailing attitude. His style has variations, sometimes emphasizing a flat, simplified surface, sometimes dwelling upon lights and shadows. From the exhibition as a whole one judges Mr. Court prefers to reduce the scheme to the most limited means, and that the method leads him to the concise, accented manner of poster-making. This method has its weak points, for it does not always justify itself. We cannot always be sure that the artist is following the less exacting pathways intentionally. That is one of the vulnerable spots in the modernistic method.

Doll and Richards

A domestic aspect distinguishes the exhibition being held at Doll and Richards. Mr. Bancel LaFarge is the son of John LaFarge, and his co-exhibitor, Mrs. Mabel Hooper LaFarge, is his wife.

Both painters offer water colors, and neither has the qualifications of a full-fledged artist. They seem to enjoy working with brush and pigment, depicting subjects which are dear to them. Mrs. LaFarge portrays flowers—the orange blossom, camellia, clematis—while her husband paints landscapes and fishing episodes.

Both painters work informally and obviously for the pleasure it brings them. Mrs. LaFarge has the more solid technical equipment, while her husband has more courage in attempting atmospheric effect.

D. A.

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Propaganda Cited As Cause of War By Model League

Harvard Students Act as Representatives of World Powers

Reorganization of the League and grave consideration of problems threatening to rupture international harmony occupied the attention of collegiate delegates for the second day of New England's eighth Model Assembly of the League of Nations, held at Harvard University.

The delegate from Panama, Malcolm Hoffman of Harvard, expressed the general feeling of the entire assembly, composed of representatives from 31 New England colleges as he stirred the meeting to wild cheers with the statement he was glad to be a member of any organization designed to promote international understanding.

Dr. Harold Tobin of Dartmouth, who was invited to act as official critic of Model League proceedings, spoke to the Assembly to remind those present that they were not representatives of colleges but delegates from countries, and that their policies in order to conform to actual conditions at Geneva should not be open-minded appraisal of problems involved, but should conform as closely as possible to the actual partisan feelings which are revealed in actual League proceedings. "You should make clear to yourselves the methods of procedure and the difficulties involved in complete understanding between the nations, which show up to the world at large at weaknesses.

Revelations

"You must frankly reveal the causes behind the resignation of Germany, trouble in the Balkans; realize the reasons for failure in the Chaco dispute, the Disarmament Conference and the London Conference. By these revelations you will help to show up the difficulties involved and to build up public opinion for League continuance."

Miss Emily Lewis of Smith College, delegate from South Africa, was elected president of the Assembly and Robert Davidson, Amherst, delegate from India, President of the Council. As delegates from various nations took the rostrum there was considerable activity for League interpreters. Several spoke in their native tongue, among them being Peter Bori of Yale, delegate from France, and Phanos Skouras of Amherst, delegate from Greece.

The consensus was to the effect that war as a policy must be outlawed, arms for defense are no longer practical and war is but the result of vicious propaganda.

At the opening session of the Assembly held late last night, Dr. Manley O. Hudson, member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and Bemis Professor of International Law at the Harvard Law School, welcomed the visiting students in the name of Harvard University, telling them he was extremely encouraged by the feeling among the youth of the world which will not be content with world anarchy which produced the last great war.

All Lost the War

"You see, perhaps more clearly than some of your elders, that the world, victors and vanquished alike, lost the war. Hence you cling with tenacious zeal to the one gain to be traced to the war, namely, the League of Nations," said Dr. Hudson.

"Unless the twentieth century is ruled by nineteenth or even eighteenth century ideas, material progress will be made in political organization. We are not content to give up automobiles and other modern improvements because they make us dependent on international trade. We insist that the trade shall go on, and that somehow the world shall be organized to permit it to go on.

"We have set, therefore, three objectives for a world society of this century: (1) We must somehow be rid of war; (2) other ways must be found for dealing with international disputes; and (3) problems of common interest to various peoples must be dealt with so that friction will not arise."

Another Fish Hatchery Planned in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—The state game commission plans construction of its largest fish hatchery this year which will double the annual output of fry for planting in lakes and streams.

The plant will be located on the Little Spokane River, where a natural spring with a flow of 7000 gallons a minute at low stage, and with a year-around temperature of about 54 degrees, will be available for rearing ponds and hatching troughs. The new hatchery will have 296 five-foot tray troughs, and 36 rearing pools. The troughs will have a capacity of 29,000,000 eggs at one time, Commissioner C. A. Stapleton revealed.

Rail Strike Averted

CHICAGO, March 9 (AP)—Announcement that a satisfactory settlement of differences had been effected dispelled an impending strike of employees of the Chicago & North Western Railroad.

MONITOR READERS

A New York hotel, of special appeal to Monitor readers. An environment and service particularly pleasant. Convenient to every point of interest.

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New York

Once a Sailor—

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Houseboats by Warren Avenue Bridge, Boston

Top—Here Are Some of the Craft Where People Dwell Snug and Warm Through Winter's Chill Blasts. Bottom—Charles E. Phelan, an Old Navy Man, Who Lives With His Airedale in a Houseboat.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Doubtful Politics

James Roosevelt, son of the President and likely applicant for future political honors of a sort, appeared this week at the State House and urged that Massachusetts legalize betting on horse races. Presumably he means for this to represent a sample of the statesmanship the people may expect from him.

With millions still walking the street, with two-thirds of the population of the nation barely subsisting, with Homeric battles to be fought against crime, social injustice and want, Mr. Roosevelt offers the State a casino, a "bookie" and a horse number.

* * *

Now either the bulk of the people would profit from such legislation or just the sporting fringe.

If the first is true, Mr. Roosevelt is proposing that Massachusetts—still engaged in turning back the four horsemen of the depression—should become a state of gamblers. If the latter is true, it is class legislation, pure and simple. And having admitted the principle of gambling to the statute books, how could the State consistently proceed against the private "crap game," the poker party or the gaming table?

* * *

Small Potatoes

The New Deal proposed by the President's son is in striking contradiction to that of the President. The full dinner pail, abolition of child labor and sweatshops, the establishment of fair business standards and a truly independent labor body, and an equitable distribution of the national abundance, are all keypins in the Washington New Deal. But James Roosevelt would sponsor a New Deal to be enjoyed mainly by the parasitical playboys and those who never win. Yet every day at the State House, zealous, earnest groups of people are trying to forward the precepts of the real New Deal. Had young Mr. Roosevelt the inclination, he could ferret out these groups, join them and initiate himself into the dignity of real statesmanship.

In contemplating the vast gap between the New Deal of the father and new deal of the son, I am reminded of these lines:

"Tick, tick, tick, what little iambics,
While Homer and Whitman roared in the pines."

* * *

Bulk

A new feud has sprung up—this time between some of the newspapers and a certain radio network. And employees of these two hostile parties go about slaying each other with disagreeable looks.

In the Governor's office yesterday two newspaper photographers were waiting to snap a picture and they were having their troubles keeping the crowd from obstructing their view. Suddenly a radio news gatherer hove in sight, with a certain bulky state official, stopping in the camera's line of vision.

"Look at that, will you," wailed one photographer, "ain't those ornery tactics for you. He brings the biggest man in the State House in to spoil our picture."

R. M. B.

Piecework Wages Rise 10 P. C. in Gale Shop

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 9 (AP)—Officials of the Gale Shoe Manufacturing Company announced yesterday that 10 per cent wage increases had been given to piecework employees.

The increase, effective tomorrow, affects more than 500 men and women. The agreement was reached after a series of conferences between officials of the company and representatives of the Shoeworkers' Union.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, March 11

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 43.34m

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10::30 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 900kc-500m.

FERA Gets Ready To Take Over CWA In Massachusetts

Carney, Joint Administrator, Says Nobody in Actual Need Will Suffer

FERA, which means Federal Emergency Relief Administration, prepared today to step in when CWA, which means Civil Works Administration, steps out on March 30.

Mr. Joseph P. Carney, Collector of Internal Revenue at Boston, who was appointed this week to take over the administration of both these functions in Massachusetts, announces the new work program, by which all relief activities will be centered in the FERA.

The CWA will be officially nonexistent after March 30, he points out, except that unfinished projects will be completed. From that date on relief work will be carried out on the basis of need only, rather than unemployment. Everyone in actual need will be cared for, Mr. Carney assures, but the work program under the new set-up will operate only in towns and cities of more than 5000 population.

Details of the mechanical structure of the new program are being worked out today by Mr. Carney with officials at Washington. A consolidation of the various federal relief and CWA offices about Boston is expected as one of the first moves in the shift-over.

Davis Leaves London For Kreuger Duties

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Mr. Norman H. Davis, United States Ambassador-at-Large, departed for Stockholm yesterday, ending a six-day "unofficial" visit to London.

"There is nothing for me to say now regarding disarmament, as I have been here purely in an unofficial capacity," said the American disarmaments expert. "I expect to clean up my work in Stockholm in two or three weeks, and then I may return to London. I don't know now whether I will return directly to America or stay in Europe. It all depends on developments in the disarmament situation whether I am needed at this time."

In Stockholm, Mr. Davis will devote himself to his assignment as chairman of the International Committee of Creditors reorganizing the Kreuger interests. By the time he is through there it is expected France will have responded to the British disarmament plan. He is likely to return here to discuss it with British officials.

When 'Charley' Left the Sea Well, He Didn't Forsake It

One-Time Bos'n's Mate Now Boston Drawtender and Lives in a Boat Where the Lapping of Waves Merges With the Roar of the 'L'

With the hint of spring hovering around the corner winter still lingers around that end of the Charles River Basin where the elevated crosses toward the North Station. There the wind still whistles among the tied-up boats and sings more of this winter than the summer that will see them cut loose. They look deserted and forlorn, and yet at least one of them belies its appearance.

One of those boats is actually a home, and a very warm comfortable dwelling at that. It is a high-decked beamy affair completely housed over. In fact the rough structure over the stern cockpit looks very much like the handiwork of the owner. None of the trim sheer lines of the modern runabouts on this sloop, but who could use a modern speedboat for a home?

For this boat serves as a year-round dwelling for Mr. Charles E. Phelan, Boston's jack-of-all-trades and boatman extraordinary. Do you want to buy a good boat, or lease one, or sell one? Charley can help you. Do you want to take a party about the harbor, or make purchases from the navy yard or learn about Sea Scouting, or about the boys at Harvard or Technology—"Boston Tech," Charley says the visitors call it—or hear innumerable tales about the Navy Department during the World War? Charley is still the man. In addition, to make sure he has a weekly income, Charley serves as drawtender of the viaduct bridge across the Charles River.

What Manner of Man—This?

It is difficult to decide what is most interesting about Charley. His unending stream of anecdote, his little home, or the personality of the man himself. After meeting him, one feels that here is a man not very well known yet who has had a finger in many of the important events that have been taking place about Boston for the last 20 years.

Sea Scouts from various harbors along the Massachusetts coast can tell you about him, as can certain rich people in Pelham Bay, Long Island Sound.

"Sea Scouts," exclaims Charley, "they're good clean-cut lads and have the makings of good sailors. All's they need is a good navy man to give them a real training. They come to me and I take them over to the navy yard and find them a cast-off motor sailor." His eyes sparkled a bit as he recalled an incident. "A rich feller I knew in war days came up and wanted to buy one of those government boats. I told him it was no good to him. But he persisted. So I loaned him my best compass and my worst predictions. A few days later I heard that he'd stove the boat in at the entrance to some bay."

Meanwhile, Charley is pointing out the features of his boat. "The doghouse," and he indicates the stern cockpit where amid a litter of oars, boat hooks, riding lights and other marine equipment, squats a large Airedale. "That's my dog watch," says Charley without cracking a smile.

Easy to Keep Cozy

The kitchen and adjoining room which serves as bedroom, parlor and study are so large that one does not have to stoop in passing through them. They are warmer than the rooms in an ordinary house, for there seem to be no untraceable drafts to cling at one's ankles.

"Two stoves, and one is an oil burner," points out Charley.

All the while he is talking, Charley is moving spryly about the room, pointing to various objects, explaining the history of cards and pictures. There is one picture of navy men marching through Harvard Square.

Charley nods as the picture is shown to him.

"That was when I was chief bos'n's mate and in charge of the radio training school at Harvard College during the war. All the students were away and we had over 5000 boys there at a time. They lived in Harvard dormitories and ate in Memorial Hall. They were a great bunch.

"We had to get the boys used to nautical lingo, so we made them speak of the dormitories as if they were ships. 'How do you get to the seventh floor?' someone would ask me. 'Seventh floor,' I'd say, 'no such place here, buddy.' 'Oh,' he'd answer, 'I'm sorry. I mean the spar deck.'"

The ship's clock on the wall strikes three bells and Charley has to leave for his shift at the drawbridge.

"Say," as he points to the two gulls sitting on the ice, "if they don't move, they'll be stuck there for the night."

Bergdoll Pleads With Roosevelt For Executive Pardon

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, Philadelphia draft evader, exiled since he escaped from military authorities in 1920, has appealed to President Roosevelt for a pardon. His letter to the President, it was made known today, was referred to the Department of Justice, as are all such requests. Dated at Weinsberg, Germany, the letter said in part:

"In spite of the fact that I have been deprived of my citizenship all these years, I still feel myself an American and could never swear allegiance to any other country. I always preferred being a man without a country rather than become a citizen of a foreign nation. Naturally, feeling as I do, I would not like my children to be citizens of any other country than America.

"I need not say that I will do my utmost to become a good and useful citizen. . . . I think, Mr. President, you will agree with me when I say that 14 years of exile is a far greater punishment than five years in a military prison. Had I realized all that lay ahead, I certainly would not have escaped from military custody in 1920."

Mrs. Emma Bergdoll several months ago asked the President to pardon her son.

And There's No Cost

Iowa State College textile specialists say sunshine is the best and cheapest remover of scorch stains from cloth—simply stretch the cloth in the sun and moisten from time to time.

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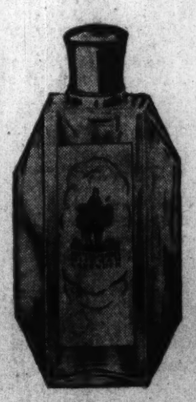

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The Year of Years to Visit Australia

There will be many added attractions in Australia beginning in October, for the State of Victoria and Melbourne, its capital, are planning to celebrate 100 years of progress. Some of the highlights of the Centenary will be described in The Christian Science Monitor of March 14.

This issue will also contain advertisements of interest to every traveler to Australia. Hotels, resorts, travel lines, shops, restaurants and industries will be represented. One's entire trip can be planned with the aid of these messages from Monitor advertisers.

Land Tour of South America In Slower Tempo Contrasted With Monitor Writer's Flight

Appreciative Letters to Miss Shuler Include Story of Trip in Mountains and Along Rivers by Mule, House Boat, Cart, Train and Automobile

Many readers who have enjoyed the colorful stories of a 20,000-mile airplane trip over South America chronicled by Miss Marjorie Shuler, staff writer for The Christian Science Monitor, have sent in appreciative letters, one of the most interesting of which contrasts the modern flight with the slower travel of other days.

Its writer, Anne L. Demmler of Evans City, Penna., recalls crawling by mule, house boat, cart and automobile through the very countries over which Miss Shuler soared with the unswerving swiftness of an eagle.

The Monitor series told of driving to the airports and clambering aboard those sleek-looking superplanes of the Pan American Airways that leave in the hour. It's a far different story the letter writer recalls of "spending five weeks in five days" in one town for transportation to her next destination.

A Difference in Tempo

She recalls, too, those cloud-splitting mountains that Miss Shuler glides over with ease and abandon; she had to start at the bottom and work up. But let the letter writer tell her own story of the land of dragging wheels and plodding hoofs far below the sweeping wings of Miss Shuler's plane:

Only wish I could tell you with what glee I followed you on your flight over South America where my sister and I crawled by auto, train, wheel, house boat, and gaited mule over some of the same cities, land, oceans and rivers without knowing a word of Spanish or Portuguese.

We, too, were treated royally if only for the unflattering reason that each countryman wanted us to think best of his country as he was sure we meant to write a book.

Agents were telegraphed to ahead of our arrival to help us change trains; friends were sent to help us eat Spanish menus instead of in our hit and miss fashion when my sister would get sweetbreads while I drew things like brains or cabbage.

One time we were presented with such gorgeous four-foot trailing farewell bouquets that we had to go to the train by auto at a cost of $7, instead of by street car as we had intended.

Deceived by Mirage City

In Peru we were so fooled by a mirage city that we prepared to step off the train into it in 20 minutes, and the passengers were too polite to laugh at us.

It was in Huanyco, Peru, that our host-to-be came down to warn us of the altitude saying, "Girls don't laugh; don't talk; you can't stand it," before he took us to his ménage 14,000 feet up in the Andes—but we had already spent a week laughing on 12,000.

At 16,000 feet we ate ice cream after having climbed some of the last hundred by foot. You no doubt flew higher, but remember we had to go from the bottom up, which makes some difference.

In the Arequipa market, one day, I heard someone say, "Look, Annie, at this lovely woven stuff." Having a name something like that I looked, started talking and we became friends with the wife—an artist—of the originator of the observatory on the side of El Misti, and the world-famous woman astronomer who has filled volumes with her analyzed-photographed stars of the southern hemisphere. (Some of the same orange-colored "stuff" was bought for draperies and is still being worn in a tailored outfit.)

It was they who insisted that we move to Quinta Bates and give up the room in the city hotel that took all the English we knew and the little a newsboy knew to get one with a window.

Glorious Sky and Mountains

But the change was worth it with all the comfort, and kind hospitality, and especially at sunset time on the roof to see the gorgeous sky and mountains and the beautiful rose parrot strutting about saying, "Senorita, Senorita."

I can still hear the melted snow water rushing down the gutter in the middle of the narrow paved streets, ready to be caught for bath or kitchen, as we came down from tea, at El Misti, at "cow dust" time one evening.

Beautiful, picturesque Bolivia with its La Paz perched 12,000 feet above sea level, in a valley at that, where one sees lighthouses on land to warn natives of sudden drops, thousands of feet deep, all of brilliant Grand Canyon colors, perhaps due to tin and silver that are found there in such abundance that even bedsteads are made of the latter, according to reports.

In Antofagasta, Chile, we spent five weeks in five days waiting for a train and would enjoy doing so again.

The only excitement during that time was when we discovered that a man could speak a language we understood after having talked English and Spanish at each other (neither of which the other could understand) for a whole week during meals on the steamer.

And then to see a resemblance in an American Y. W. C. A. girl, in Valparaiso, to one near whom we had lived for 30 years, in the States, to be told that she is her best friend, certainly made the earth shrink right up.

Can we ever forget the grapes in Los Andes so big you nibble at them as one would at a plum, and the very thin pancakes with burnt sugar rolled up in them? Thinking of them makes one want to buy a ticket for the Transandine Railroad, or to fly there would be faster and still better.

Buenos Aires and the Argentine with their bigness—homes covering a city block, a river 150 miles wide, estancias of thousands of acres, some not far from the city.

Or recall Paraguay with a 1,000,000 acre yerba maté plantation such as the one where we were entertained while we saw mighty majestic Guayra Falls measuring around 13,000 feet in width.

One of World's Wonders

You wrote of "palatial floating palaces" up the whirling, boiling, coffee-and-creamlike Paraná River to see Iguazú Falls.

Our rear-wheeler was anything but that unless to the bountiful insects that some thought spent their time on most of the seven first-class passengers who were besprinkled with insect powder.

It was on its next trip when it went under that one of our big moneyminded men, with his family, made an heroic escape, since to revalue nickels and dimes for many foreign countries.

Surely there is no more exquisite natural wonder on this planet than Iguazú Falls as it drops in all shapes and forms over its 11,000 feet of cliff.

Flying over would have been easier and wonderful, but we would have missed seeing the hundreds of swifts flying to rest, one at a time, into a grotto under the falls, or have heard the Argentine tenor sing, from operas, to these unusual accompaniments, or have missed dozens of gay little parrakeets flying into beautiful waterfalls which we passed every few miles as we steamed up this narrow high-banked river, or the great patches of lovely butterflies that we had to chase like flies from honey when they were disturbed.

And even the driver ants that drove us out of our hotel one night would have been missed! As would the seven days on this little steamer, that we learned to love, that gave us only room enough to discuss prohibition, equal suffrage, war, and peace, and what not.

As for Rio—there are no words for it. You take the prize for having come nearest them.

More wild rivers, three of them. This time like foaming root beer, in British Guiana, done in a towed houseboat with Felix as butler, who had lived for years in a South American president's palace.

Here we lived at Tumatumarie Falls, just above aboriginal Indians who still live, fish and hunt as their greatest grandparents had always done before them. There was Priscilla, among those that were different, who on Sundays dressed as we might dress, but still wore the six long blue whiskers painted on her face.

And then the cool evenings by the coal fire on the steamer on the long journey home to the U. S. A.

It's a great world, anyway you take it—on or over!

How to Make

SPANISH CREAM

1 tablespoon Cox's Gelatine
2 cups milk
2 eggs separated
½ cup sugar
½ tablespoon vanilla extract
Pinch of salt

Sprinkle Gelatine into milk, leave ten minutes. Place on fire in double boiler, stir until dissolved. Add egg yolks beaten with one-half of sugar and cook until slightly thickened. Take from fire, add egg whites beaten to froth and mixed with remaining sugar. Stir briskly, add vanilla, salt. Pour into wet mold. Place in refrigerator over night.

Write for your copy of "Cox's Gelatine Recipes"—It's FREE.

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COX'S
INSTANT POWDERED
GELATINE

Motion Pictures

Double Portion

In a curious juxtaposition, one of the jolliest musical film products of an older Germany, "Die Privatsekretärin," is placed beside the tragic "Passion of Joan of Arc" on the Fine Arts program this week.

Both are revivals. "Die Privatsekretärin" reached such heights of popularity it became the brilliantly titled "Sunshine Susie" in English. Fräulein Renate Müller is at her playful prettiest. Herr Felix Bressart is deliciously funny and Herr Herman Thimig is stolidly so. The music is gay and tuneful and often witty. The plot thickens to the consistency of a delightful purée. It is all very pleasing and amusing—except for the drinking scene.

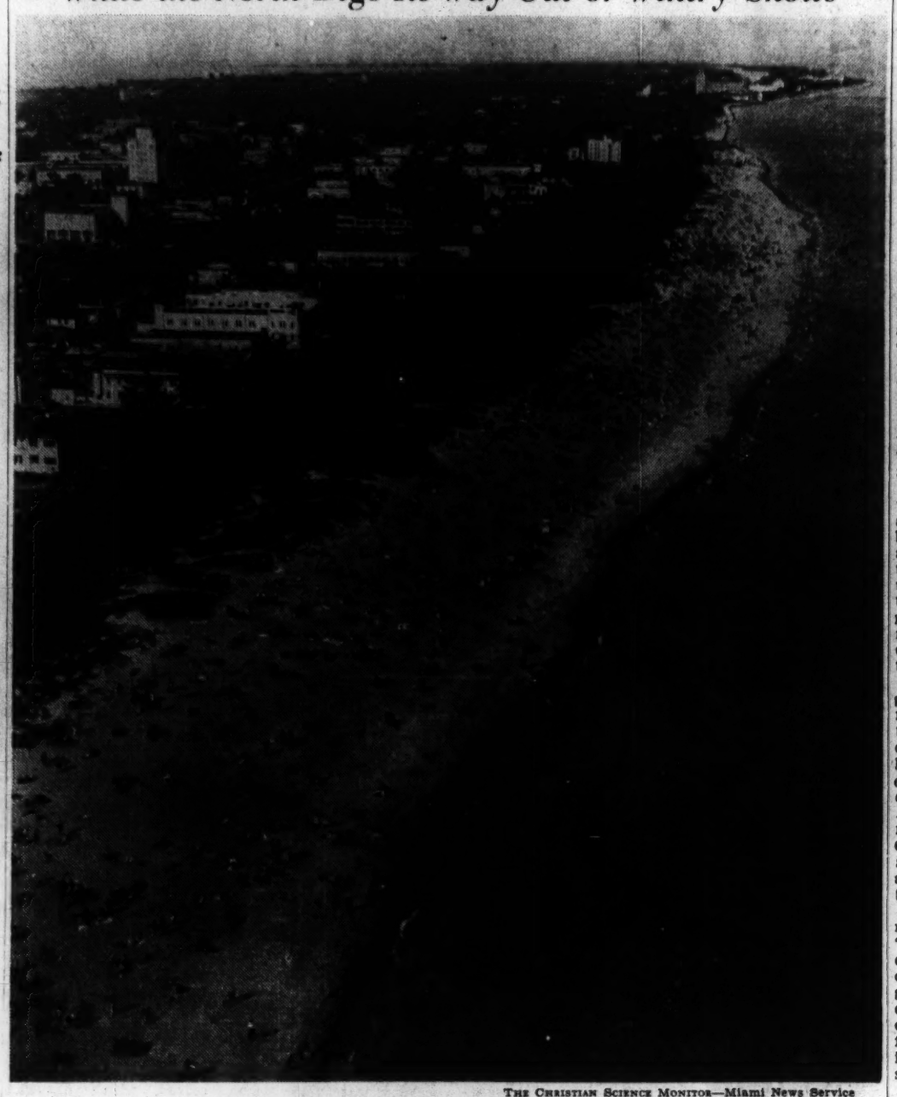
A first view of what has been reverentially described as *the* film masterpiece, "Joan of Arc," proved disappointing. The long succession of close-ups in heroic size sometimes seemed posed and theatrical. Even Mme. Marie Falconetti's anguished Joan occasionally lapsed into holding the pose, although mostly her work was intensely moving. The other types—her judges and some of the people—were strongly etched; marvelous faces with the years written on them like lines decoratively wrought on parchment—types of cruelty, of wiliness, of treachery and, in the case of Brother Martin, of loyal devotion. Still, to this observer it remained a portrait gallery of types, striving for effect when thrown triangularly across the screen or enhanced by framing. There are few scenes of action to carry the movement forward—the crowds and soldiers gathering at the stake, the sacramental procession of priests and choir boys. Touching it is when Joan picks up the rope that is to bind her and hands it to her captor; tender when lyric views of her beloved countryside flit across her vision.

Undoubtedly the picture when first shown spoke more eloquently with silence and soft music. As it stands today, the silent moments are the most impressive. It is when Mr. David Ross lifts up his resonant voice as narrator, in the manner of a College of Oratory elocutionist exhibiting his powers of voice range, that the artificiality is most felt. 'Twere a far, far better thing to have seen the silent film.

The enchanting Walt Disney Silly Symphony, "The Clock Store," and the News Reel complete the program.

M. L.

While the North Digs Its Way Out of Wintry Snows



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Miami News Service

Thousands of Sun-Worshipers on Miami Beach

Florida Resort Enjoys Its Biggest Season, With Permanent Population More Than Doubled. Famous Boom of 1925 Has Already Been Surpassed.

Miami's Bumper Tourist Crop Smashes All Former Records

Peak of Florida's 1925 Boom Already Distanced and Winter Visitors to State Are Spending $7,500,000 Daily, Is Estimate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., March 9—More tourists have been pouring into Miami this winter than ever before in the city's history, according to recent surveys by various organizations.

Even at the peak of the Florida boom in 1925, when unprecedented throngs rushed into the city, the number of tourists was 20 per cent less than it has been this winter, the executive secretary of the Miami Realty Board reports. Not only is the quantity of visitors greater now, but the quality has changed entirely, it is pointed out. Then they came largely for selfish reasons, hoping to make money. Now they come to spend money and just enjoy the balmy winter climate and its many advantages.

Florida's winter visitors are spending $7,500,000 daily, State Hotel Commissioner J. B. Sullivan estimates. For the season they will spend $250,000,000 he figures on the basis of a million and a half tourists spending on an average of $5 each daily.

Doubled Population

Miami's permanent population 125,000 has more than doubled this winter and school attendance has increased 30 per cent. The city's 350 hotels and 1806 apartment buildings as well as some 1500 rooming houses have been filled to capacity.

Proof of a bumper crop of tourists is evidenced by automobile traffic reports from early November up to the present time. Automobiles from northern states were arriving in Miami at the rate of 1658 daily from Nov. 1, up to Dec. 15, each car averaging 2.7 passengers according to surveys conducted by the CWA Traffic Committee. This number increased daily until a total of 447,107 automobiles entered Miami between Jan. 1 and and Feb. 15. The number of cars counted during the first two weeks of February alone was 155,148, an increase of 25 per cent over the same period last year. A total of 10,975 cars was checked on Washington's Birthday entering the city this year, 28 per cent more than last year on Feb. 22.

Other transportation facilities report marked increase in travel over other years. The Florida East Coast railway ran 57 extra trains into Miami during February. Adding these to the fine regular daily trains, the total south-bound number for the month was 197. Roughly figuring 12 cars to the section and 30 passengers to the car, it can be estimated that the F. E. C. brought in close to 70,000 visitors during the month.

Travel southward by boat also shows large figures. The Merchants and Miners line brought into Miami 498 passengers in three sailings in February against 215 a year ago. The Clyde-Mallory ships have carried 71 per cent more visitors into the city this year than last.

Real Estate and Building

Real estate activity has strengthened immeasurably. More than $1,000,000 worth of property has changed hands in Miami Beach since the first of the year.

A building boom which began last spring and continued through the summer reached a new all-time record for a single month when more than a half million dollars in building permits were issued for Miami and Miami Beach for the month of January. Nearly all of the permits issued were for private homes.

A general canvass of the city revealed that even the peanut vendors are doing business enough to provide themselves and their monkeys three good square meals a day. Barbeque stands are kept busy day and night. Book stores are renting 50 per cent more books; newsstands selling 100 per cent more newspapers and magazines. Bicycle shops are crying to northern manufacturers to send more bicycles. Beach accessory stores can't get enough beach umbrellas. The harbor is crowded with millionaires' yachts, the airports and seaplane bases with private air craft, and parking lots with automobiles.

Additional squads of police have been assigned to handle the steadily increasing traffic. New semiphores have been installed at corners formerly almost deserted.

One day recently, when the cities of the North shivered in a blizzard, 75,000 people were enjoying bathing on Miami Beach where a corps of life guards protect 130,000 bathers each week.

Back-To-Farm Move Hailed in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—The "back-to-the-farm" movement has a strong advocate in Mr. Lincoln McConnell, state director of reemployment for Georgia, who believes it is a solution for unemployment among 75,000 farm hands, tenants and small owners of farms. Mr. McConnell announced the results of his complete survey of employment condition in Georgia.

There were 250,016 unemployed persons in Georgia, the survey showed, 75,000 of whom were farmers who have lost their occupation through acreage reduction, acute shortage of credit, foreclosure and tax sales. In one Georgia county county alone, Mr. McConnell pointed out, 85 per cent of the land in cultivation was in foreclosure through mortgage companies, insurance companies, banks or tax liens.

As a means of relieving farm unemployment, Mr. McConnell proposes an organization for development of a long-time credit plan, to cover five or six years, to the end that the displaced agricultural population might "live-at-home." The farmers would be helped to raise some cash crop on their land, suitable to the section.

Homeric Sap-Kettle Makes Safe Crib, But Watch Out for Bunyan Skeeters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 9—There were giants in those days. At least the sugarmakers of this section have it so. Stories grow tall, perhaps because they grow in the shadow of the big 1000-pound potash kettles that the farmers hereabouts used for evaporators for maple sirup in the old days. And they used them for other things than sirup making if the local Paul Bunyan legends can be credited.

In Pittsburg, for instance, where the town had no jail, it did have one of these gargantuan kettles. The sheriff, having on hand a townsman who refused to pay his taxes, marched straight for the sap kettle. Under the huge kettle he incarcerated his prisoner, with a block of wood under the edge of the kettle to allow for ventilation. And there he stayed until he saw the error of his ways.

But when they tell that one, the local Homers are just warming up. At a sugar meeting at Laconia last week one teller of tales set up a mark for the rest to shoot at.

He told of the two men who worked in the sugar bush and were attacked by a swarm of mosquitos so viciously and effectively that the men were forced to seek shelter. There was a sap kettle near-by. And under this shelter the men crawled, pulling the prop from the edge to insure complete protection.

In another locality the story would probably end right there. But not in the sugar woods. For these, if you can believe it, were mosquitos built on heroic lines. They went at the sap kettle and started drilling operations. To the dismay of the cowering wretches beneath the sap kettles the Homeric proboscides started to come through.

Then one of them had a brilliant idea, and, one gathers—a hammer. They started to clinch the mosquito drills on the inside of the kettle. All was well, the kettle was again secure, until it lifted and soared over the surrounding woods. The heroes had clinched one too many stingers. The story ends at this point, with no word of the eventual fate of the sapgatherers. Homer might have ended it better. But up to that point he could hardly have bettered it.

Postal Groups Pronounce New Deal Inconsistent

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The National Federation of Post Office Clerks and the Railway Mail Association said in a statement yesterday that payless furloughs ordered by Postmaster-General Farley "contradicted" President Roosevelt's policies "in every particular."

While the President called upon business and industry to shorten hours and increase wages, the statement said, Mr. Farley ordered payless furloughs for regular employees, withheld vacations, "abrogated privileges such as seniority and threw 26,000 postal substitutes on the breadline."

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Culture Exchange Leavens Progress Of Whole World

Soviet Envoy Praises Interplay of Ideas With America

No nation, however great, can afford to neglect the cultural achievements of other nations, however small, according to Mr. Alexander A. Troyanovsky, Soviet Ambassador to the United States. In discussing "Cultural Relations of the United States and the Soviet Union" before the American Russian Institute at the Copley-Plaza last night he attacked the shortsightedness of cultural nationalism.

"Progress in art, in science, in technique," he said, "can be most successfully made only by the combined efforts of all countries. Many ancient empires perished because they attempted to replace participation in world cultural progress with their own isolated national development. Cultural isolation leads to retrogression. Cultural progress is only possible with constant international interchange and assimilation."

The Ambassador referred to the great help the Soviet Union has already received from intellectual contact with the United States. Not only have American engineers helped much in the reconstruction of the U. S. S. R., but also American literature is widely read and American pedagogy is studied with much interest. Mark Twain and O'Henry, as well as contemporaries suc' as Dreiser and Sinclair Lewis, are well known to the educated in the land of the Soviets, he stated.

"Looking at the Soviet side of our relations," the Ambassador added, "I may say that we have at your disposal not only the old Russian culture of which we are the guardians, but also the new culture of the new state. We have much to offer American students in exchange for the many opportunities of study in American universities given our students."

"There is a modest essential to better mutual understanding," Mr. Troyanovsky said, "in which, I am informed, there is much progress—the knowledge of each other's language. In the Soviet Union more than 2,000,000 are studying English, chiefly to obtain better knowledge of the United States. With greatest satisfaction, I have learned that Harvard University will have in its summer school this year a six-weeks intensive course in the Russian language and that other universities will have similar courses later."

Utilities on Trial, Board Member Says

(Continued from Page 1)

duce excessive rates of electric light and power companies, with forcing "utilities to pursue the same futile course of the railroads against regulation.

"Resisting every public effort to secure lower rates," Mr. Manly declared, "to modernize equipment, to regulate securities in the interest of sound financial structures and to place valuations of property on an equitable basis, the calamity howlers forced upon the railroads such high passenger and freight rates, overcapitalization and obsolete equipment that they were unable to meet the competition of highway transports, airplanes and waterways.

"Under the inspiration of new leadership, the rails are pounding their way back to a sound competitive basis.

"Leaders of the electric utility industry have the opportunity," he said, "to check a similar rise of public hostility and suspicion. They can, if they choose, place the industry on a sounder and more enduring financial basis than it has enjoyed since Thomas A. Edison opened up his shop some 40 years ago.

Policies Must Be Revolutionized

"They are in control of an industry sound and relatively efficient. To succeed they must revolutionize its public policies, provide cheaper rates for domestic and commercial use and build up rate structures to promote rather than discourage greater consumption."

He firmly believed that these policies, if faithfully pursued, would not only increase the use of electricity but would react upon the industry in reduced costs of operation.

The paradox here introduced of securing larger profits by reducing rates is one little understood by financiers who determine the policies but is readily indorsed by the intelligent utility operator.

Mr. Manly explained it. In the first place utilities yield handsome returns for expansion of production and distribution. After the distribution system is in place, every kilowatt hour sold to the customer over and above the amount necessary to cover fixed charges of the company costs a utility nothing beyond bare operating expense.

More Current; Greater Profits

Even an old high-cost generating plant can make money, he said, by inducing its customers to use more current. Profit possibilities are proportionately increased in a modern plant.

He combined with this the second fundamental in his equation—that the business of supplying electricity is the most stable of any utility. No matter how hard the times, people must have light and cooked meals.

From this the power expert obtained his conclusion—that those utilities bending their efforts toward building up domestic and commercial business to a high level of consumption by a policy of progressive rate reductions will be the ones to survive the present crisis, win back the confidence of the public and invite prosperity.

Fear of extermination, he implied, adds fire to the feverish efforts of private opposition to nip rate reductions. And unless these industrial leaders change their destructive policies, Mr. Manly believed the thing they greatly feared would come upon them.

And the only alternative, he hinted, is public ownership.

Fresh Water 'Feeds' Ocean Off Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Honolulu

SHIPS calling here for fresh water could take on a supply off port if they knew where to look for it, according to studies made by Army Air Corps fliers at Luke Field.

From their planes the fliers have located several huge fresh water springs which pour water up from the bottom of the ocean near the shores of this island. Absence of coral formations and existence of mud in the water after heavy rains over the land are further evidences of these springs.

Strangely enough, the springs are not seen from craft traveling on the ocean surface, but can be spotted easily from the air. The water is believed to be forced to these points through pressure in the mountains here on the artesian basin and because the water runs down below the ocean imprisoned between old lava flows.

'Pal' of Millens Jailed As Witness for State

Saul Messinger, one-time "pal" of the young self-confessed desperadoes, the Millens and Faber, is now occupying a cell in the same Dedham jail, not as a prisoner, but as a vital material witness against the trio.

He not only has revealed to the police his associations with the Millens and conversations said to involve holdups with which the Millen-Faber "corporation" is charged, but the part which Norma, bride of Murton, is supposed to have played in the game of "getting rich quick."

All four will be arraigned tomorrow morning, Faber and the Millen brothers on charges of murder growing out of the Needham Trust Company holdup, and Mrs. Millen as an accessory before the fact.

'Hold Fires to One a Month' is Plea Of Retrenched Watertown Firemen

If Watertown's finance committee could arrange in some way to restrict fires to, say, one a month, its efforts to cut the expenses of the fire department would be doubly effective.

Extra blankets at night and more clothing during the day to conserve fuel . . . early retiring to conserve lights . . . cold lunches from home to conserve gas . . . less frequent floor washings to save soap . . . !

And the fire department equipment, already "old and worn," must be handled "carefully."

"Above all, keep up the morale of the department," says Chief John W. O'Hearn. "Look ahead for better times and better men who will at least appreciate our efforts and will not put dollars before service."

All this because the finance committee has ordered that the budget of $127,260 for the fire-fighting force be cut to $104,073. It's up to Chief O'Hearn and his men to pinch the pennies, no matter how dirty the floor gets, or how cold they get, or how much they oversleep to save lights.

If the finance committee can't do anything about the number of fires, it is pointed out, perhaps it could fix it so the blazes wouldn't be quite so hard to subdue, thus putting the fires more nearly on a par with the "retrenched" fire-fighting equipment.

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County Votes $10,000 for Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERHEAD, L. I., N. Y., March 9—The Suffolk County Board of Supervisors has appropriated $10,000 to assure continuance of the Suffolk County Fair, which has been held annually since 1843.

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WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

Speaking Choruses Interest Harvard Teachers' Meeting

Oral English Offered in New Guise at Conferences

A new feature in oral English work in schools was demonstrated to representatives from many American schools and colleges gathered in Cambridge today for the opening session of conferences on educational problems held under the direction of the Harvard Teachers Association.

Groups from a grade school, a high school and a college, each gave a demonstration of the possibilities of choral speaking in their respective grades. Choral speech is an artistic form of expression by group interpretation of a piece of literature, either poetry or prose, though it is especially adaptable to poetry. It is a form of interpretation which is becoming highly popular in England and on the Continent where it is sponsored by John Masefield, Dr. Gordon Bottomley and others of international repute.

The class of elementary pupils under Miss Ethel L. Richards illustrated how delightful the blending of a well-trained verse-speaking choir may be, even though the subject be simple and the pupils very young. Softly and sweetly these sixth-grade boys and girls recited Louis Ledoux's "Slumber Song," becoming gradually more sleepy as they drowsily counted their sheep.

Miss Marjorie E. Burdsall of the Senior Class at Wellesley College revealed that choral speech is valuable in the English class to stimulate a true appreciation for fine literature, not only in those who participate but among those who listen. The possibilities of such chorus work is as varied as to rhythm, power and tone qualities as a musical choir itself. Different voice qualities among people can be brought together as effectively as tenor, baritone, soprano and alto in a mixed quartet.

Jewett and DuPont Named For Tech Corporation

Election of Dr. Frank B. Jewett, vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, and Lammont duPont, president of E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company, to life membership on the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is announced by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president. Dr. Jewett and Mr. duPont both have served as term members of the corporation, their terms ending last June.

Dr. Jewett was educated at the Throop Polytechnic Institute, the University of Chicago, and Technology. During the World War he was awarded the distinguished service medal for work on technical apparatus Japan has conferred upon him the Fourth Order of Rising Sun and Third Order of Sacred Treasure. Since graduation from Technology in 1901, Mr. duPont has been closely identified with the duPont Company.

Liquor Candy Banned

California's pure food law prohibits the manufacture or sale of candy with liquor flavorings, State Director Dr. G. S. Porter says.

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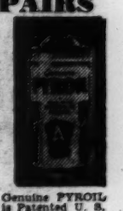

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Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

That Fifth-Avenue Look

Giving the Homemade Dress Professional Touches

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I

JUST how to achieve that Fifth-Avenue air for amateur clothes is a problem for every ambitious home dressmaker.

"A subtle touch here and a subtle touch there," the wise ones say. But when asked what is meant by "a subtle touch," they indicate a mystery. Yet it is certain that a good many amateur clothes today are walking side by side with their more sophisticated sisters and few there be who guess which is the amateur and which is the professional. For more and more home dressmakers are winning the knack of giving professional touches to amateur clothes.

How do they do it? Probably in very much the same way that everything else worth doing is done. Remember the old copybook rule, "Genius is the infinite capacity for taking pains"? Add to that the power of observation, and just ordinary ability of doing things with your hands and you have the deep and mysterious secret—you have the subtle touch!

If you are a beginner in the field of amateur sewing you will need a few pertinent helps from the very start. First of all if your material is of the sort that is inclined to shrink when it is wet, have it shrunk. Go to a good tailor and have him do it professionally. It will be well worth your while to have that done. For a sad and sorry sight is a garment which shrinks in the first shower!

Something Simple to Start

If you are a beginner you should start with something simple, a blouse or a dress with simple straight and uncomplicated lines. Choose a good pattern and follow it as faithfully as a mariner follows his chart. That does not mean that you may not with assurance introduce your own little quirks and fancies, the things that give originality to the garment and make it yours and yours alone.

A good pattern is a dressmaker's delight. If you are not a beginner, you will follow this advice or not, just as you wish. You probably understand all the ins and outs of patterns. Or perhaps you are one of those fortunate ones who can put a pattern through its paces and make it do exactly as you say. You may be able to alter or change it to suit your wish. Or you may hardly need a pattern at all.

But for the beginner, the wisest advice is "Know your pattern." If you sit down and carefully study the pattern and charts, and read any printed matter that may have come with it, you will be well repaid. Work it out as you would a problem in mathematics or music, though it may at first seem more like Chinese to you.

In this way you may save yourself hours of time and perhaps yards of good material, in the future.

Read the Directions

One woman in her first attempt carefully cut her dress out according to her best knowledge. She had just about concluded that the talk about the perplexities of a pattern were exaggerated when she discovered that she had cut only one-half of the dress. No doubt, somewhere in the printed matter which came with the pattern, there was a hint that goods should be folded double before cutting. But she had missed that part!

Watch for all notches and perforations. Darts and tucks and gathers all mean something though they may look as useless and as casual as the holes in a Swiss cheese.

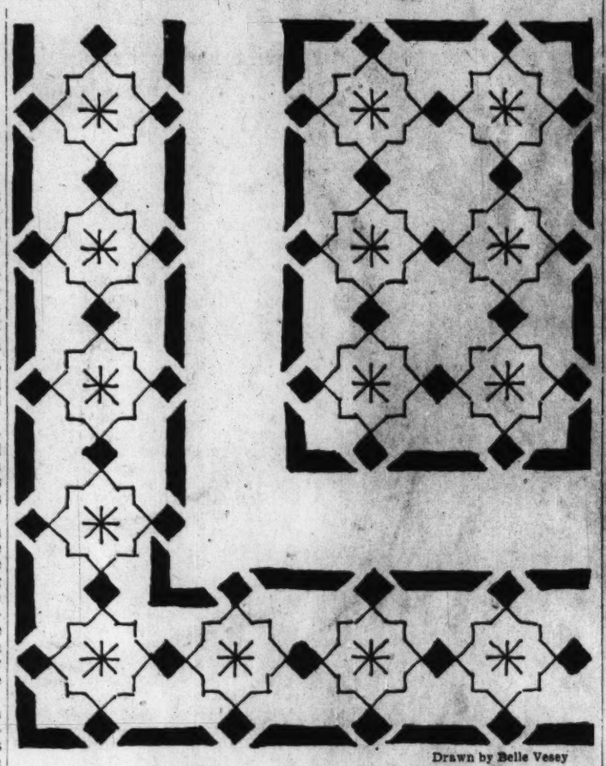
It is not pleasant to find that you have put two notches against three and have made a garment with the front to the back so that walking backward while wearing it is the only solution. Sleeves have an innocent way of getting into the wrong armhole. But they have a sense of fair-play, and will never play tricks on you if you mind the notches.

Be careful to lay the pattern on the straight of the goods, as indicated by perforations. For bias lines are only good when they are where they are intended to be.

Lines, seams, and finish, are the important points for the amateur who would do work with a professional finish. The foundation of a well-made garment with a professional air is in its good lines. And it is in the careful and accurate cutting that correct lines are achieved. Here is where the "infinite capacity for taking pains" enters the scene.

Professional designers are the last ones to disregard minute detail. Often the success of a garment hangs upon a seam or a dart or a tuck no more than an eighth of an inch long.

This article is in two parts. The second installment will appear next Friday.



Drawn by Belle Vesey

An Easily Made Quilt Design Showing Medallion and Border.

A Quilt for the Guest Room

White and Yellow Give Cheerful Welcome

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GOOD color combination for a guest room is white and yellow White emits light and yellow is the most luminous of colors. Combined they flood the room like brilliant sunshine. If the guest is a brunette, such colors enhance her own coloring, and her wardrobe is not dimmed by stripes of gold paint on door panels or windows. And if the guest is a blonde, the pastel hues so becoming to her will be softened by light and the golden glints in her hair will be heightened.

The quilt is an important feature of this room. It must be dainty, of good material and correct in design and workmanship. To make the pattern illustrated cut two six-inch squares of paper; place one over the other and turn it so the points are midway between the points of the square paper beneath. You will then have an eight-pointed star. Outline this star with a lead pencil on cardboard and then cut it out. Now cut a small square twice the size of one of the points of the star. A satisfactory proceeding would be to fold wrapping paper and cut out a number of stars and small squares. Arrange these upon the bed and decide how large the center medallion should be and plan the best arrangement for the border. Estimate the possible amount of yellow floss for outlining the stars, and decide how much ribbon will be needed for the blocks and border. The ribbon should be overcast with tiny stitches in yellow silk thread.

BELLE VESEY.

Away With Drudgery!

Adventures in Home Making

Color the Simple Household Tasks With Imagination

By Mrs. Harry A. Burnham

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE usual comment about the preparation, serving and clearing away of meals in a home is: "I wouldn't mind it so much if it didn't have to be done all over again so soon."

It does have to be done again soon, but so does the typist have to write another lot of letters all over again soon. The shop girl measures another yard of ribbon. The lawyer makes another attempt to straighten out an unhappy tangle—over and over again. Even bankers and politicians seem to have their own repetitious tasks, some of which they would doubtless willingly exchange for the pleasure of serving those whom they love most, in their own homes.

One of the most delightful things about housework is that it can be turned about into an entirely new routine at the slightest twist of the imagination of the worker.

Robert Louis Stevenson said, in an essay called, "On the Enjoyment of Unpleasant Places": "Things looked at patiently from one side after another generally end by showing a side that is beautiful."

Get At the Motive

The motive back of dishwashing is not drudgery, not at all. It is cleanliness and anticipation. Looked at patiently it ends by showing us a side that is beautiful.

A doll carriage can be converted into a conveyor of dishes, and trundled back and forth by the littlest one. This makes a game of clearing the table in one home. The flat silver is this child's especial care. She takes great delight in washing it and arranging it neatly on the table.

Foods served as they are in different lands add occasional interest to the study of geography or history in another home where there are school children.

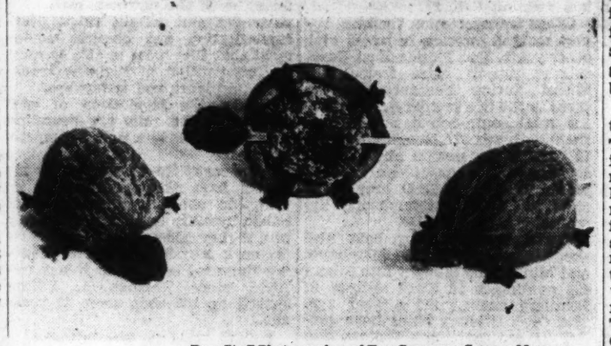
A game of "Sources" is often played at one dinner table. The whole family vie with one another in tracing the foods being served, to the country or condition of their origin. Sometimes Grandpa tells them a story of the days when he used to take the corn and wheat to mill to be ground, paying for the work with part of the grain.

To Act as Host or Hostess

Asking a grown son or daughter to occasionally act as host or hostess, or to carve, serves the double purpose of helping the young people to acquire grace and ease, and of offering a pleasant diversion to the usual procedure.

Turn on the imagination, and, to quote Aunt Mandy again, "It will be like a rainbow inside de haid spreadin' color over de ever' day tiresome stuff."

Turtles From Walnuts



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

You Can Make These Party Favors

These Quaint Little Fellows That Bring a Laugh, Will Go Home With Each Guest As a Prized Possession.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH a sharp knife carefully halve a sufficient quantity of English walnuts, removing the walnut meat for various other uses. Have in readiness toothpicks, raisins, cloves and large gumdrops. First place one gumdrop into the half shell (sometimes a half gumdrop is all that is needed), and from the pointed end of the shell put a toothpick into the gumdrop, allowing the sticky end of the toothpick to protrude beyond the round part of the shell. Next place a raisin on this sticky end for the head, and last use four of the cloves, which have had the little round ball removed, thereby showing tiny claws, place two on each side, one back and front, for the feet, and you will have quite a real looking turtle.

(Miss) V. M. K., Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Best Sellers in Our Food Shop

Homemade Bread, Chewy Cookies, Baked Beans Lead

When one of our readers wrote asking us to publish a recipe for caramel cake "because it was a best seller" in a food shop in which she was interested, we asked her in turn if she would tell all our readers—meaning you—what foods had proved most salable in that food shop. So if you are interested in starting a women's exchange or small food shop or in cooking best sellers for one, this article from Miss Shepard may prove helpful.

By Margaret Shepard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Laguna Beach, Calif.

NEARLY everyone driving along the Boulevard is attracted by a low, squatty building situated just on the outskirts of the village proper. It is small, of Mexican type, with a patio on one side in which stands an old weather-beaten ox-cart full of red and yellow gourds of fantastic shape. Heavy doors and leaded-glass casement windows in interesting angles across the front, very like an Old World shop, give no indication of what sort of place it is. Only a swinging sign over the door, in the form of a cookie jar, saves many a motorist from tangling up the traffic in his effort to satisfy his curiosity.

To us of the village, the building sprang up so quickly it was as if a fairy had heard the wish of a good child, touched the ground with her wand, and lo! a cookie shop!

And cookies were all it had. They were displayed neatly arranged on trays that fitted into a quaint cupboard show case. Against the wall, on brightly painted shelves, stood a row of old-fashioned stone crocks like those we used to dip into at our grandmother's. In these crocks, gayly decorated with flowers and colored bands, was kept the reserve supply.

The cookies were delicious! They were made fresh every day of choicest ingredients—no substitutes, no skimping. Besides being good tasting, as well as wholesome, an interesting part about them was that they all were chewy. Crisp cookies may be bought in any grocery store, but fresh chewy ones are hard to find. The recipes used were those from a grandmother's old cookbook. Every cookie was carefully made, baked to a turn, delicately handled and lovingly presented—a gift of goodness to you!

This was the beginning of what is today, six months later, a small, exclusive food shop in a famous little village on an Ocean Boulevard. The shop is distinctive because of its delicious food, and has for its slogan, "As full of tempting goodies as your grandmother's pantry shelf."

A Need for Wholesome Homemade Food

During the first weeks after the opening, there were so many requests for a variety of foods that the fact was soon realized that there is a felt need in every community for wholesome food. The food need not be necessarily rich, but wholesome food, food with a good homemade taste, shape and look, made with the same materials one would use in one's own kitchen and fresh from the oven. It is with this fact in mind that the following list of foods, which have been the "best sellers" in this shop, have been given with the hope that they might be helpful to someone else.

One of the first things to be added to the shop was homemade bread. To make a success of an undertaking in these times, or any time, for that matter, one must start with a backlog of a necessity, few stable businesses have been successful without it "Bread, being the most important article of food, is the backbone of my business," so spoke the owner of the shop, who sold, in the busiest week last summer, 400 loaves, the full capacity of one bread baker. The bread is all hand and not machine made. It is wholesome and thoroughly baked, richly flavored and fresh every day. Fresh homemade bread! The smell of those loaves carries me back to the kitchen of my childhood. I can see four, large, crusty, brown loaves on the oven door of a big red-hot lidded, black coal range! No wonder there is never any second-day bread in this shop which, by the way, has no "second-day" anything.

Some of the Specials

Another addition which has increased the sales is what the shop calls its "Saturday Night Special"—Boston baked beans and brown bread. And they are the real things! To the rest of us baked beans and brown bread, cooked as New Englanders have had them all their lives, are a new "taste thrill," and the bean-hungry New Englanders living in our village have their orders in regularly every week!

The beans are the small white kind, baked very, very slowly for eight or ten hours, gradually absorbing the flavor of molasses and the best pork obtainable, until they are golden brown, fragrant and delicious. They are put up in little pint-size bean pots, with a generous square of pork showing through a sprinkle of brown sugar crust.

The brown bread, traditionally cooked in round baking powder tins, is dark, soft and chewy. It is sold wrapped in waxed paper and requires but a few minutes' steaming at home, if one prefers it warm.

What a joy the shop is when guests arrive unexpectedly—or expectedly. Individual chicken turnovers are an everyday special. Seven minutes in a preheated oven and you place before your guests a delicately browned turnover of flaky crust filled with creamed chicken served with an extra amount of rich yellow gravy supplied with each turnover. These are one of the "best sellers" the shop has. It is interesting to note here that one may prepare ground meats in one's own home but, from a shop, the meat should always be chopped. "Never serve the public ground meat. They do not know what is in it."

Friday a fish special takes the form of New England codfish cakes. These come in late Thursday, hot and sizzling, and the beauty about them is that one can take them home the next day, or the next, and this same fresh-from-the-frying-pan quality may be restored by placing them in a pan in a hot oven for about five minutes before they are to be eaten. An old Gloucester recipe is used—hot, whipped potatoes, fresh eggs, butter, codfish flakes and cream. They are good! Some of us had the idea that codfish cakes were dry until we had broken through the crunchy crusts of these into their soft, moist insides.

Layer Cakes That Are Popular

This shop has wonderfully good layer cakes. They are sold whole or cut in halves or quarters. They look marvelous and taste as good as they look, which cannot be said of all cake! The icings are thick and creamy and soft.

Chocolate layer cake leads in popularity, with caramel second and white coconut third. The chocolate cake is a rich butter cake in three layers with dark icing—the kind that one lady said her husband hoped they would make, the kind he had had at home every Sunday evening, with a big dish of floating-island custard, ever since he could remember!

The caramel cake is flavored with caramel and baked in eight-inch shallow loaf pans and iced with a soft vanilla caramel icing thickly swirled over the top. These sell well.

Is there a more luscious looking cake than a large white coconut one! Their coconut cakes sell first because of their appearance, and ever after that for the quality.

Of the smaller cakes "brownies"—chocolate walnut squares—are always in demand. This shop has a little glass-covered dish of samples of these and one taste is generally enough to make a sale. Brownies are "better than candy"—a cake fudge.

Another cake confection irresistible is English rolled wafers. These too are sampled. They are paper thin, crisp and taste like butterscotch and are almost as chewy, if cooked right.

Devil's-food squares sell every day regularly. The cake, baked in a sheet, is cut into about two by three inch pieces and the top and sides are covered with soft chocolate frosting. A ruffle of the same is piped around the top edge and a rosette decorates the center. These squares are rich and moist and are delicious eating.

Individual Pies

Pies are a risk because they do not keep well and this shop has found it best to make large pies "on order," but it specializes in little individual ones baked in tiny tins. The most popular of these are lemon meringue, flapper (butterscotch filling in a graham cracker crust) and apple turnovers. These little pies are dainty and attractive while being an individual serving of a real dessert which pleases the men. Fresh homemade cake-doughnuts also are a man's favorite and are in great demand.

Most every woman knows how to make some one thing especially good and if that in which she excels is something that is liked by the majority of people the experience in this shop has shown that there will be a steady demand for that article. The items which have been given here are the things that "click" at one shop in one community—but you may find them popular in your neighborhood.

Two-Day Meat Recipes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas, Texas

MEAT dishes which last two days are a boon to any woman who does her own cooking, and they help the budget, too. With a family of two, or one of three with moderate appetites, this plan is not hard to follow. There are, of course, the less expensive roasts, a stew, or a meat pie to be used in this manner; each day with different "accessories" in the way of salad, vegetable or dessert. However, I have several recipes which fall in the same class, but which bring a change in our course of human events. One of them is called "chop suey," which isn't a very good name for it as it uses no Chinese ingredients. (My husband taught a Chinese gentleman to speak English a number of years ago, and found out from him that most of the so-called Chinese chop suey served in this country is a long way from being the kind one gets in China. He took my husband and his Russian room mate to a Chinese restaurant, where he ordered the food. The result was food so Chinese that the Russian couldn't eat it. Fortunately my husband was able to save the day.) But anyway here is my recipe:

Chop Suey

1 medium onion in a little bacon
1 pound of ground beef rump
1 No 2. can of tomatoes
1 cup of cooked rice
1 cup of cooked macaroni.

Mix these ingredients thoroughly and cook over a low fire for half to three-quarters of an hour, or until the tomato flavor is properly absorbed.

Here is another idea for a cold night:

Corned Beef Hash Casserole

1 medium sized onion in a little grease. Add
3 medium sized Irish potatoes cut into cubes
1 can of corned beef shredded in the fingers.

Cook this hash five or ten minutes over a low fire. Then transfer it to a buttered casserole dish, and pour over it one and one-half cups of medium white sauce. Bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes.

For those who like their food seasoned a little more highly there follows a Jewish recipe.

Swiss Steak

Sear a thick cut of beef in one-half inch of shortening in a thick skillet. Take the meat out. Then add enough flour to the grease in the skillet to soak it up. Cook and stir until a very dark brown. Then put the meat back into the skillet. Pour over it

1 No. 2 can of tomatoes
1 tooth of garlic cut up
2 tablespoons of Worcestershire sauce
½ to 1 cup of hot water.

Cover and simmer either on the surface or in the oven for two hours, or until done.

Green vegetables and salads taste especially good with these recipes.

DOROTHY JOHN.

Fashion Nuggets

It is well to have something on one's head as well as in it, this season. If a hat is not the thing, then a headdress or a tiara must crown the thoughts and the coiffure.

* * *

The combination of prints with plain goods is high style. It may involve a printed dress and a plain coat; or a plain suit with a print lining and a blouse to match; or a plain dress and coat with a top of printed silk or trimmings of this material.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Cleaning Pastry Board

If you wish to avoid washing a pastry board use a piece of waxed paper or ordinary brown wrapping paper floured well upon which to roll your pie or biscuit dough.

Grocery String and Lo! a Beret

saved the string off the grocery and other market bundles and crocheted a beret with them which when finished with a bow of ribbon at the cost of 15 cents was voted my most becoming hat. It had the extra advantage of being easily laundered. Stretched over a dinner plate and placed in the sun it was soon dry.

Use a liquid soap container for your favorite hand lotion. Hang this above your sink or dish washer. You will never fail to use it and you will be rewarded with pretty, soft hands.

(Mrs.) T. I. G., Winchester, Ill.

* * *

For Creamed Chicken

When you wish to stretch the amount of chicken for company if you are to serve creamed chicken or chicken salad add a pound or two of lean fresh pork. This is much nicer than veal as the fiber is more tender and the meat whiter. No one will detect it if stewed right with the fowl.

(Mrs.) C. R., Boone, Iowa.

Let Monitor Advertisers Help You

There's one way to make Spring housekeeping less difficult—and, that is to turn to the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor for helpful assistance. They put you in touch with experts—workers—and tradespeople who are ready to lend a hand in putting your house in tune with Spring.

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The Recipes

on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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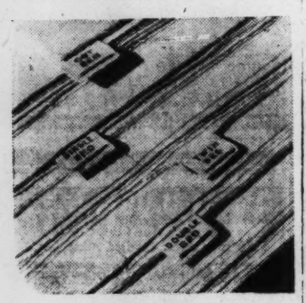

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The Home Forum

Tireless Wings

THE recent mass flight of a United States naval air squadron, from California overseas to Hawaii, has been regarded as a remarkable achievement in the annals of aviation.

"All Honolulu roared and screeched with the din of welcome as the big planes loomed out of the northeast," read one of the newspaper dispatches.

The Hawaiian Islands are about 2100 miles from California on the east, and 2400 miles from Alaska on the north. During each month of August, thousands of Pacific Golden Plovers, birds only slightly larger than robins, take a straight course across the Pacific ocean, without pause or rest, from Alaska to Hawaii, spend the winter there and fly back again the next spring to nest in Alaska.

No wild enthusiasm greets these little fliers upon their arrival. Few people know anything about these remarkable trips, taken without any navigation aids: without barometer, compass, altimeter, or chart. There are no friendly ships, every few hundred miles, to provide emergency landings and a sense of security for these fliers.

Another long-distance flier is the American Golden Plover. He flies over the Atlantic ocean, from Nova Scotia to the north shore of South America. In case of heavy storms, he is driven back to the New England coast. Sometimes he stops off at the Bermudas or some of the Lesser Antilles. When he reaches South America, 600 miles farther on, he flies along the eastern coast to Argentina. On his return trip, he does just what many men do when traveling—he returns by a different route. Across the interior of South America he returns, almost due north; across the Gulf of Mexico to Louisiana and Texas, up over the Mississippi Valley, to reach finally his summer home in the northland by June. This return flight has covered about 3000 miles, but is made in a more leisurely fashion, allowing of a few stop-overs for feeding. On his two trips, the plover has traced an ellipse 8000 miles long and 3000 miles wide.

How do the birds know where and how to go? Why do they expose themselves to this hazardous trip? Why not do their nesting in Hawaii or South America, instead of in the far north? Bird authorities say that, by descent, they are Arctic birds and are drawn instinctively back to their homeland. Some authorities claim that, in past ages when the food supply gave out, the birds had to fly farther on in search of subsistence. After the trip was repeated a few times, it became a habit that has persisted through succeeding generations.

The average speed of the plover is about 60 miles per hour. If this speed were maintained throughout the entire flight from Alaska to Hawaii, the 2400 miles would be covered in 40 hours. Most birds, like airplanes, are built with a high degree of efficiency. The wings of a bird are much like those of a monoplane, because his body is a fuselage slung well below the sail area. But, unlike the plane, the bird has air sacs under his skin which may be inflated or deflated in order to move the center of gravity forward or backward. The bones of the wings are hollow to give lightness and strength.

It is the flexibility of the feathers on the tips of the wings that makes the soaring flight of birds possible. The gull's flight, for instance, is exactly like that of a motored glider or sailplane, but the bird possesses the ability to propel himself by flapping his wings, while the airplane uses a whirling propeller. The bird apparently uses but little muscular energy in moving his wings upward, on account of the force of gravity combined with the upward pressure of the air. His energy is devoted to the useful downward stroke. Individual feathers are separated to reduce air resistance when the bird decides to make a turn or to stop.

As to the question—"How do they know how and where to go?"—perhaps the best answer lies in the verse from William Cullen Bryant's poem: "To a Waterfowl:"

There is a Power whose care
Teaches thy way along that pathless coast—
The desert and illimitable air—
Lone wandering, but not lost.

H. L. R.

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"March Snow," by Herman Hartwich

A Marquis of Brittany

In the Château de Ker-Guelegaan, near Quimper, lived an old friend of my family's, the Marquis de Ploeuc. The château was one of the oldest in Finisterre, an immense weather-beaten pile with a moat, a drawbridge, a great crenellated tower, and a turret that, springing from the first story, seemed, with its high-pointed roof, to be suspended in the air. Tall, dark trees rose in ordered majesty about the château, and before it a wide band of lawn, called a "tapis vert," ran to the lodge-gates that opened on the highroad. From the upper windows one saw the blue Brittany sea. Along the whole length of the front façade ran a stone terrace with seven wide steps; the windows of the *salle d'honneur* opened upon this, and the windows of the *petit salon* and the dining and billiard room. The furniture in the *salle d'honneur* was of Louis XV white lacquer, court chairs, and *tabourets de cour*. There were tall mirrors all along the walls, and in the corners hung four great crystal chandeliers. The curtains and portières were of a heavy, white silk that had become gray with time; they were scattered with bouquets of faded flowers, and caught up and looped together with knots of ribbon that had once been rose-colored. This glacial and majestic room was seldom used; it was in the *petit salon*, leading from it, that guests usually sat. Here the chairs were carved along their tops with garlands of roses and ribbons so delicate that we children were specially forbidden to touch them. The walls were hung with tapestries, at which I used often to gaze with delight. One saw life-sized ladies and gentlemen dancing in stately rounds or laughing under trees and among flowers and butterflies. The great dining-room was paneled with dark wood carved into frames around the portraits of ancestors that were ranged along it. The coffers and the sideboards, where the silver stood, were of the same carved wood. I remember once going down to peep at the kitchen in the basement, and the dark immensity, streaming, as it were, with cooks, servants, kitchen-boys, and maids, so bewildered and almost frightened me that I never ventured there again.

The old marquis was a widower, and his married daughters, the Marquise de L——, and Mme. d'A—— usually lived with him. . . . In the daytime he dressed always in gray coat and knee-breeches, with gray-and-black striped stockings and buckled shoes. At night his thick, white hair was gathered into a *catogan*,—a little square black-silk bag, that is to say, tied with a bow, and he wore a black-silk suit. On festal occasions, Christmas, Easter, or his fête-day, he became a magnificent figure in brocaded coat and white-satin waistcoat and knee-breeches; he had diamond shoe- and knee-buckles, diamond buttons on his waistcoat, and golden *aiguillettes* looped across his breast and shoulder.

In his youth M. de Ploeuc had been an officer of the Chouans, and he was, of course, a passionate royalist. He always wore the Croix de St. Louis, a fleur-de-lis, with the little cross attached by a blue ribbon. I asked him once if it was the same sort of decoration as my Grandfather de Rosval's, which, I said, was larger and was tied with red, and I remember the kindly and ironic smile of my old friend as he answered, "Oh, no; that is only the Legion d'honneur." — From "A Childhood in Brittany Eighty Years Ago," by ANNE DOUGLAS SEDGWICK. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Peat Fire

Blest be the bothy when, on sculptured ledges
Of the Scots hills, the ghostly fog makes wan
The rock's harsh face, and hides the moss, the sedges,
The mystic blossoms of the cannabawn.

When fog makes chill the heart, weaves webs of danger
For unaccustomed feet,
Blest be the little bothy to the stranger;
Thrice blest the fire of peat,—
The crisp brown clean-cut peat that has been storing
The sunrise and the moonrise ages long
While on the purple tarns hill-larks were pouring
Their brave and lonely song.

What ancient heart-break—tang of Highland weather—
Dreams—that the turf holds hidden, find release
In flames; what memories of the storied heather,
What homely pledge of peace!

There is no fire like peat fire, burning soundless;
Flame like the flame of peat was never known,
That on the grimmest height can warm the boundless—
The terrible immensities of stone.

He who has seen the friendly divots glowing
Within a bothy on a mountain crest,
Thenceforth however bleak the wind be blowing,
Shall carry still their comfort in his breast.

—MARY SINTON LEITCH, in "Threads and Shadows." (Ontario, Calif.: James Neill Northe.)

HERMAN HARTWICH appreciated nature always, but especially in its moods of repose. Even in this picture of the teamster striding through the slush, cloak blown back by the sharp March wind, there are elements of serenity. The prairie expands without limitation; the blanket of snow is quieting in effect, as is also the painstaking treatment of the supporting logs and the small plants along the river bank.

A critic has said: "Mr. Hartwich has incorporated the best phases of the impressionistic school in this work. He has placed before the eye the chill of a winter landscape illumined by clear rays of the morning without permitting the warmth of the sun and its caresses of pale gold to lessen the keenness of the temperature, the chill of the atmosphere, or to touch by its heat the widespread mantle of frigid snow. The light upon the tree tops gilds the water and enriches with its glow the homely surroundings."

Born in New York City in 1853, Mr. Hartwich's first teacher was his father; but in later years he studied under Diez and Loeffts in Munich, where he finally established his studio. Many of his works won gold and silver medals in European exhibits and now hang in museums on the Continent and in England, while one of his paintings won a silver medal at the St. Louis Exposition. His picture, "March Snow," now hangs in the Cleveland Museum.

A Town That Went a-Seafaring

Provincetown is the natural climax of the Cape. You work up to this climax from Plymouth, past the quaint town halls, meeting-houses, fan-light portals, water-mills and wind-mills of places with such well-flavored names as Sandwich (where the Cape proper begins), Barnstable, Hyannis, Yarmouth, Harwich, Chatham, Wellfleet and Truro. You cross wide-swelling uplands from which you may look down, as at a map modeled in relief, upon the curve of the Cape's gold and green and wine-red arm, and see how the stacklike towers of the wireless station are like a bit of Pittsburgh that has strayed by accident to spotless climes; and notice how the sand-spit out toward Provincetown gleams like a horizontal exclamation point of gold. . . .

The main street, especially in the moon's limelight, is almost too good and un-realistic to be true. The theatrical way which the houses occasionally have of jutting their upper stories out toward the opposite neighbor is pleasant to eyes fresh from metropolitan brownstone fronts. They remind one of old salts, perched on coils of rope and almost pumping foreheads in order to swap yarns. Such overshot architecture is a favorite in the theatre, if for no more spiritual reason that that it economizes floor space. And when one has sauntered the length of this thoroughfare and prowled the wharves that make one-half of its back yards; when one has admired the big, bronzed, curly-haired athletes of Portuguese fishermen who cluster about Railroad Wharf, and their daughters of the graceful movements and soft voices and large dusky eyes; when one has heard the pavement musical with a language that appears to have taken its éclat from France and its music from Italy, a music that is echoed even on the signs in the names like Silva, Lucas, Corea and Cabral—the conviction comes that one is attending some romantic drama with the scene laid in an untraveled corner of southwestern Europe. And one instinctively strains his ears for the prompter's whisper, and his eyes for a canvas castle in Spain poised on a dune in the background. . . .

Commercial Street had an origin in keeping with its present nautical air and appeal to the imagination. The town originally stood on the spit of sand far out across the harbor, where the lighthouse now is. Many years ago, in order to protect the harbor from the threatening sea, the Government bought Provincetown, houses and all. Then the Provincetonians went to the government people and asked what they were going to do with the houses.

"Pull 'em down, of course," said the Government.

"Can't we have 'em?" inquired the late owners.

"Sure," replied the Government, "if you'll take them away."

"Sure!" echoed the Provincetonians.

Old sea-dogs that they were, they applied their technic to the problems of house-moving. They bulk-headed their dwellings up, necklaced empty casks about them in the way of life-preservers, and one sunny morning the village of Provincetown, true to its maritime traditions, set sail, semi-military caste, one might alfloating gaily across the harbor to where it now stands. Near the railway track today they point out a certain store as the original seafaring schoolhouse.—From "Romantic America," by ROBERT HAVEN SCHAUFFLER. (New York: Century.)

Hill Born

Why should I be moved by the sea that fills
Only the valleys of earth, the low-flung sea?
For I am kin to the hills, the lofty hills,
And they to me.

Here with salt on my lips, and the stinging spray
Blurring the shifting tide before my eyes,
I am remembering how in their steadfast way
The mountains rise.

Crested with trees, in towering strength serene,
The mountains rise in a splendid upflung surge,
Answering once for all, with living green,
My spirit's urge.

Let those who will cry out for the restless deep;
I have no need of it. Render to me instead
The quiet skyward reach of a hill to keep
Me comforted.

MILDRED WESTON.

"Un seul Médiateur"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS une de ses lettres à Timothée, Paul écrit: "Il y a un seul Dieu et un seul Médiateur entre Dieu et les hommes, Jésus-Christ, homme." Pour définir le mot "médiation," le dictionnaire dit notamment: "Intervention; ... action de réconcilier ou de mettre d'accord." A combien parmi nous n'avait-on pas enseigné la fausse doctrine selon laquelle l'homme serait déchu de la grâce et aurait encouru la colère divine! Afin de remédier à cela, Dieu aurait envoyé Son Fils bien-aimé et aurait permis qu'il mourût pour nos iniquités; et maintenant Jésus serait assis à la droite de Dieu, plaidant pour ceux que sa mort devait sauver. La plupart d'entre nous admettront que même s'ils ont cru jadis à cette doctrine, ils n'ont pas eu l'impression qu'elle les rapprochait de Dieu. De tels enseignements ne pouvaient pas non plus nous aider à sentir que Dieu est un Père plein de tendresse. Nous étions encore et toujours, semblait-il, de misérables pécheurs. Une doctrine pareille ne nous a jamais aidés d'une manière pratique à vaincre nos défauts. Le buveur constatait que malgré tous ses efforts pour croire, il gardait toujours son penchant pour la boisson.

La Science Chrétienne jette sur ces problèmes un jour nouveau. Elle nous montre d'une manière pratique que Jésus-Christ fut le médiateur entre Dieu et les hommes; qu'il aida à réconcilier les hommes avec Dieu en leur faisant mieux comprendre que Dieu est Amour. Il suffit de lire les admirables récits évangéliques décrivant le ministère de Jésus sur la terre, pour voir avec quelle tendresse il traitait ceux dont le péché ou telle autre forme de la misère humaine faisaient des esclaves. Les maux physiques qu'il guérissait semblaient souvent être la conséquence de certains péchés auxquels s'était livré le malade. Cependant le Maître ne condamnait point; et toutes les fois qu'il constatait le désir de réforme, sa grande compassion libérait les hommes de leur esclavage. Il démontra que le Christ guérisseur est une aide toujours présente, et peut en tout temps faire sortir le genre humain du péché et de la souffrance.

A la page 332 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy a ce passage: "Christ est la vraie idée énonçant le bien, le message divin de Dieu aux hommes parlant à la conscience humaine." L'étude et l'application des enseignements de la Science Chrétienne nous montrent notre vraie position en tant que fils de Dieu. Cette Science nous enseigne à entendre la voix de Dieu, et nous permet de recevoir les bénédictions qui s'ensuivent. A ceux qui gémissent sous le poids du péché ou de la matérialité, la Science apporte ce message divin: l'homme est l'enfant de Dieu; il n'est point déchu, mais innocent et béni. Elle nous explique que par sa compréhension du Christ, Jésus était à même d'affranchir les hommes du péché et de voir l'homme réel en tant qu'image ou ressemblance de Dieu. C'est ainsi qu'il intervenait, qu'il réconciliait les hommes avec Dieu. Quel soulagement de sentir tomber le fardeau du péché, de nous élever au-dessus des tentations, d'arriver à comprendre que l'homme est uni à Dieu, et de savoir que notre salut s'accomplit de cette manière! Ceux qu'enchaîne la maladie peuvent aussi recevoir le message d'amour et de délivrance, la même vérité révélant que l'homme est en parfaite harmonie avec son Père céleste, Dispensateur—et certainement aussi conservateur—de tout ce qui est bien.

Chaque jour, à chaque heure, et dans un esprit de reconnaissance, les Scientistes Chrétiens ont recours à cette vérité médiatrice. Envers Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, leur gratitude est sans bornes. Les enseignements de Mrs. Eddy ont rouvert à l'humanité le chemin du salut. Le monde a tenté d'obtenir la paix et l'harmonie grâce aux moyens les plus divers; mais si l'on en juge par leurs résultats, ces méthodes n'ont guère eu d'efficacité. La Science Chrétienne révèle le fait qu'aucun moyen matériel ne peut nous aider à obtenir le véritable sens de l'harmonie; qu'implorer notre pardon, ou le demander par l'intermédiaire d'autrui, ne suffit pas pour faire pardonner nos péchés et nos erreurs. Le désir qui naît de la repentance trouve accès auprès de Dieu par le Christ, et ne peut manquer d'être exaucé. La Science Chrétienne montre et démontre qu'en réalité rien ne sépare jamais l'homme de Dieu, et que la réalisation de ce fait s'acquiert grâce à la compréhension de Dieu et de Son Christ. Paul attire notre attention sur la volonté divine lorsqu'il dit: "Dieu... veut que tous les hommes soient sauvés et parviennent à la connaissance de la vérité." La Science Chrétienne nous fait parvenir à la connaissance du Christ, de la Vérité, auquel nous pouvons constamment avoir recours pour écarter tout ce qui semble nous séparer de Dieu.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Whistler's Childhood in Russia

In St. Petersburg a house was taken in the Galernaia, in the fashionable quarter near the Admiralty. The boys—Jimmie was nearly ten—were delighted with the new world opened to their view. They found themselves in the very center of the most impressive part of the great city. Almost opposite their front door was the principal entrance to the military Académie Nicholas. A few steps brought them to the Cathedral of St. Isaac and a few more to the Winter Palace. . . .

In the better streets, the carriages of the aristocracy passed unceasingly, and occasionally those of the court with grooms in scarlet livery. Almost everyone wore a uniform of some kind, from generals to street sweepers, from Civil Servants to schoolboys. . . . Much in Whistler's life and in his art becomes comprehensible if we remember that it was in a foreign capital that he (who was to spend the greater part of his life in foreign capitals) passed the most impressionable years of his childhood. The feeling of isolation, combined with a sense of belonging to a semi-military caste, one might almost say the sensation of being a distinguished foreigner was already present in his early days in St. Petersburg.

Even the visual aspect of the Russian capital had its effect upon his imagination. The blue mists which hang over a river with the lights of a great city glimmering through them, he had already learned to love on the banks of the Neva, when the Seine was still unknown to him, and the Thames no more than a passing glimpse in the middle of a long journey. His life-long ignorance of tree-form, his indifference to rural landscape as it is usually understood, may be traced back to his residence in St. Petersburg, as well as a certain austerity in his view of cities, his refusal of picturesque detail seen at close quarters. The former Russian capital is a city of straight lines and wide spaces, and its dignified urbanity did something to prepare him for the Georgian architecture of London, equally dignified in its more crowded fashion.—JAMES LAVER, in "Whistler." (London: Faber; New York: Cosmopolitan.)

"One mediator"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ONE of his letters to Timothy, Paul says, "There is one God, and one mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus." A dictionary defines "mediate," in part, as "to intervene; . . . to effect a reconciliation or agreement." Many of us have been falsely taught that man fell from grace and incurred God's displeasure; that to set this right God sent His beloved Son and allowed him to die for our iniquities, and that he now sits at God's right hand pleading for those he died to save. Most of us will admit that even though for a time this was believed, it did not make us feel any nearer to God. Neither did it help us to gain a sense of Him as a loving Father. We were all still supposed to be miserable sinners. This doctrine never seemed a practical means of helping us to overcome faults of character. A drunkard might find he still retained his desire to drink, however hard he tried to believe this doctrine.

Christian Science brings a new light to these problems. It shows us in a practical way that Christ Jesus was the mediator between God and men, and helped to reconcile men to God by giving them a better sense of God as Love. We have only to read those wonderful accounts of Jesus' ministry on earth, narrated in the Gospels, to realize how tenderly he dealt with those who were in bondage to sin and to human misery in its various forms. Many of the physical ailments which he healed may have been the result of indulging some form of sin. Yet he uttered no condemnation; and wherever he detected the desire for reformation, through his great compassion he released men from their enslavement. He demonstrated that the healing Christ is ever available and is always able to lift mankind out of its sins and sufferings.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 332), "Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness." The study and application of the teachings of Christian Science show us our true position as children of God. This Science teaches us to hear that divine utterance of God, and enables us to receive the benediction which it brings. To those weighed down with sin and materiality it brings the divine message that man is the blessed child of God, unfallen and without sin. It explains to us that Jesus, through his understanding of the Christ, was enabled to free men from sin, and to see the real man as God's image and likeness. That was how he intervened, how he reconciled men to God. Oh, what a blessed relief it is to feel the burden of sin roll off, to rise above temptation and come into the realization that man is at one with God, and to know that in this way our salvation is accomplished! To those bound with sickness comes the same message of love and release, the same truth which reveals man to be in perfect agreement with his heavenly Father, the Giver—and surely also the maintainer—of all good.

With what gratitude do Christian Scientists hourly and daily avail themselves of this mediating truth! Their gratitude to Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, is unbounded. Her teaching has again opened the way of salvation to mankind. The world has tried through many ways and means to gain peace and harmony. Judged from their effects, however, these seem to have been largely ineffectual. Christian Science reveals the fact that no material means will help us to gain the real sense of harmony; that no mere pleading for forgiveness, by ourselves or someone else, will win pardon for our sins and mistakes. The desire born of repentance has access to God through Christ, and it cannot fail to be answered. Christian Science is showing and demonstrating that in reality nothing ever separates man from God, and that the realization of this is gained through the understanding of God and His Christ. Paul points to the will of God that all men be saved and "come unto the knowledge of the truth." Through Christian Science we come into the knowledge of Christ, Truth, which is always available to remove all that seems to separate us from God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Producing "Abraham Lincoln"

Once more we were at a loss for a play—and certainly had no knowledge that we were on the eve of our first big success. As it happened, someone had shown me a copy of John Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln." If at that time you had told any manager that his only hope of a sound financial future lay in a prose historical play with verse interludes by a Georgian poet, he would have considered himself justified in being very rude to you. But so it was. I read the play, and was very much interested by it: it was obviously work of great merit. . . .

Whatever the critics might say, for some time the public would not come at all. The first matinée was played to a sum lower than that taken for any other performance at the theater—£17. The general receipts, too, were so low as to be well below the margin set in our agreement, and it was touch-and-go whether we confessed defeat and took the play off or not.

And yet I had already seen with my own eyes a theater filled with enthusiasts. Could it be that the only intelligent people in the country were all gathered in Birmingham? I confess I began to have my doubts. But at length, almost imperceptibly at first, but soon quite noticeably, the receipts began to pull up. People who had been to see it found themselves unexpectedly moved, and even quite pleasurably edified. They began to recommend it to their friends, which is ultimately the only recommendation which ever fills a theater—partly (I suspect) to find out if their friends were as capable of appreciating great art as themselves, and to see whether it would convert them from the narrow-mindedness of their ways.

The Press began to talk: Mr. Rea's performance of Lincoln could not fail presently to attract notice, by the extraordinary body of personality he gave to it. Also, of course, the more weighty and considered reviews are generally the later ones, and they began to improve. The proportion of cuttings which hailed it as a great play increased, and, what is more, they sounded more convinced and convincing. Naturally also, the more intelligent reviewers recognized the contemporary appeal of it: as one of them quaintly put it, "History repeats itself, especially beforehand." Almost before we realized what was happening, our failure began to show itself an established success. There was that in the scene of the pardoning of the soldier and the surrender of Lee which could not fail sooner or later to move the public at such a time. And Mr. Rea's presentation of the figure of Lincoln, with its loneliness, its breadth and uncompromising rectitude, could not possibly fail to impress itself on them either: what all men felt at that time was that they wanted a Lincoln—not men to juggle with reparations and frontiers.—NIGEL PLAYFAIR, in "The Story of the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith." (London: Chatto & Windus.)

The Believer

In Spring, the stalks of meadow-sweet
are ghosts of green; and hardhack, nourished
by pasture-land, is bare of bloom:
no one believes milkweed will flourish
upon the scrawny hill or soon
will bend each heavy head to thistle
under a blackbird's airy whistle.

In Spring, though the pungent earth is driven
to leaf, and the winter stars depart,
no man believes in a warm blue heaven
save he whose summer in his heart
is rooted and is never vanquished
by any season that may vanish.

FRANCES FROST.

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Present Champion to Meet Milton Baron for U. S. Squash Tennis Title

Baron vs. Moore Battle Closest Seen in Years

Former Wins Semifinal Match by a Margin of One Point

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—Milton Baron and Philip T. Moore staged one of the closest and most interesting battles ever seen in the United States squash tennis championships, yesterday, before Baron, seeded second, reached the final, by the margin of one point, after Moore had been four times within a point of victory. The score, 15—9, 6—15, 15—9, 4—15, 17—16, fails to illustrate the closeness of the play, which found every point in the two-hour battle fought all the way through.

Harry F. Wolf, United States champion, had a comparatively easy task to eliminate Rowland B. Haines, whom he succeeded as champion four years ago, winning by a score of 15—4, 15—9, 15—3. Haines gave him a close battle last year, being at match point against him, but this time the younger player held the upper hand all the way, and won easily with his drives working well against the change of pace of Haines.

Moore fought every inch of the way, and not until the final point was the issue determined between him and Baron. But for two unfortunate happenings the result might have been different. Once, when a sure point touched Moore in coming from the back wall, it enabled Baron to tie the score at 14-all in the last game, and later a drive by Baron at match point for Moore landed a fraction of an inch below the back line, giving him the point.

Moore led at 7—6, in the opening game, but Baron took most of the remaining points for the game, to win it at 15—9. Moore took the second easily at 15—6, but dropped the third after a rally by Baron at 15—9. After the rest, Moore utilized his great skill at court covering to run up a lead almost from the start, and Baron eased off to reserve his strength for the final struggle, and the game went to Moore at 15—4. Moore also ran up a lead by similar tactics until the score stood at 9—5, in his favor. But Baron was now showing his most skillful play, especially on service, and his well-placed change of pace finally brought him to 11-all, then to 12—11. But Moore took service and climbed by degrees to 14—12. But Baron won a pair of placements to place him at 13—14, and the ensuing rally found Moore in the way of his own drive.

Moore won the first extra point, Baron tied the score, and the next point went to Moore, to place him at match point once more. Baron tied the score once again, and after a let, Moore went in once more, only to lose the following rally, on the back line decision. Hands out followed, and then a final placement gave the match to Baron. The summary:

United States Amateur Squash Tennis Championship—Semifinal Round

Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, defeated Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club, 15—4, 15—9, 15—3.

Milton Baron, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, defeated Philip T. Moore, Columbia University Club, 15—9, 6—15, 15—9, 4—15, 17—16.

Governor Horner Opens The A. B. C. Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., March 9—With Governor Horner and 24 teams from the State House at Springfield participating in the opening ceremonies, the thirty-fourth annual American Bowling Congress tournament in the armory building opened here last night.

Lieut.-Gov. Thomas F. Donovan, Secretary of State Edward J. Hughes, State Auditor Edward J. Barrett, Mayor John Kapp of Springfield, Mayor Charles O'Brien of Peoria, and Elmer H. Baumgarten and Judge George Howard, representing the American Bowling Congress, participated in the opening ceremonies.

For the fourth time within a period of 19 years Peoria is host to the bowlers' world series. Before the tourney ends on April 9 a total of 6645 men will compete from 257 cities, rolling for a prize fund of $57,000. Teams are entered from Texas, Florida, Canada, New York and Colorado, practically every state in the Union being represented.

Moses to Lead Amherst Five

AMHERST, Mass., March 8 (AP)—Robert K. Moses '35 of Montclair, N. J., was elected to captain the Amherst College basketball quintet for the 1935 season at a meeting of the lettermen held here this afternoon. Moses, a guard, was one of the outstanding players on the Lord Jeff five during the past season. Moses is also a letterman of the Amherst football and baseball teams.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Await Bobby Jones's Return

ONE of the most interesting events that will take place in sporting circles this spring will be the appearance of Bobby Jones in the Augusta invitation golf tournament which is to be played over the new course in Augusta, Ga., which this same Jones helped design. It will be his first appearance in public competition since he made his famous "Grand Slam" in 1930 by winning the United States and British open and amateur championships. Shortly after that he resigned from amateur circles and went into the movies.

Should Be Among Leaders

Reports from the South indicate that Jones is still a great golfer and able to shatter par about any day in the week. When he retired, he was at the very top of his game, which means that he was practically unbeatable in an amateur or open competition. Will he be able to show as good golf in his next tournament is now the big question. A player whose stroking was as sound as his should be able to get back into championship form without much difficulty and it will be surprising if he does not finish well up around the top. But no matter where he may finish in the score, it is to be hoped that this tournament will prove so fascinating to him that he will come back into competitive play even though he has to play as a professional.

Many Davis Cup Candidates Now in New York

With the playing of the United States indoor lawn tennis championship tournament in New York next week as well as the international team match between the United States and France, about all the players who are serious candidates for the coming United States and French Davis Cup teams will be in action. Jean Borotra, Christian Boussus and Andre Merlin of France are now the best of the French amateurs from which the cup team will have to be picked; while among the Americans who are entered for the indoor title are Francis X. Shields, Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., and George M. Lott Jr., and if a good part of the next United States Davis Cup team does not appear in that list, we will be greatly surprised.

R. Norris Williams 2d Named Captain Of U. S. Davis Cup Team

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The United States Lawn Tennis Association took a step today that critics of its Davis Cup policies have been urging for years. It named R. Norris (Dick) Williams 2d of Philadelphia, former Davis Cup player and captain of the team from 1921 through 1925, as leader of America's international tennis squad for 1934.

The announcement was made by President Walter Merrill Hall along with that of the cup selection committee, a subdivision of the larger cup organization announced Tuesday. It has the responsibility of gathering and training the team which will attempt to win back the famous trophy from England.

Holcombe Ward, chairman of the larger cup committee, also heads the selection group with Hall, Williams, Dwight F. Davis, donor of the trophy; John Hope Doeg, Jones W. Mersereau, Walter L. Pate and Bernon S. Prentice, the team captain in 1932 and 1933, as the other members.

A criticism of America's Davis Cup teams of recent years has been that the control of the squad was placed in the hands of men who had never played in international matches themselves and who thus failed to handle the youngsters under them properly.

Williams brings both experience and a knowledge of present players to his task. He was on the team from 1913 through 1927, during which time American tennis reached its peak, and was a competitor no later than last fall in the national championships, winning through the third round. No other tennis leader with the exception of William T. Tilden 2d can match that record, and Tilden, as a professional, is outside the U. S. L. T. A. fold.

Williams won his first major title, the intercollegiate, in 1912 as a Harvard undergraduate, and the same year played on his first Davis Cup team which won the cup from Great Britain.

In addition to Williams three other members of the selection committee are former team members—Ward and Davis, who played on the first team in 1900, and Doeg, who was national champion and a team member in 1930. The others all have been closely connected with Davis Cup activities in recent years.

Curling in Quarterfinals

Quarterfinal-round matches are being played this afternoon at the Clyde Park Rinks of The Country Club in the annual Howard Stockton Cup curling tournament and prospects of the local club winning the trophy appeared quite bright as it had three teams among the eight left in this round. The first and second-round matches were all cleaned up yesterday with the Thistle Club of Montreal defeating The Country Club team, skipped by Tom Russell, 12 to 11 in the only match that went more than 14 ends. In today's matches, Thistle meets Ardsley; Country Club No. 1 meets St. Andrew's No. 2; Victoria No. 1 meets Country Club No. 2 and Country Club No. 3 faces Royal Montreal No. 2.

Dartmouth Honors Team

HANOVER, N. H., March 9 (AP)—The Dartmouth hockey team, winners of the Quadrangular League title, were doubly rewarded yesterday when the Athletic Council voted varsity letters and suitable gold watch charms to 13 players. Letter awards were also made to 18 members of the varsity swimming team.

College Swimming Results

Brown 46, F. & M. 25.
MacAlester 43, Carleton 32.
Indiana 62, Butler 22.

American Hockey Association

Tulsa 5, St. Louis 1.

Open Squash Tennis Draws Strong Field

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—A strong field of both professionals and amateurs will compete in the United States open squash tennis championship. The scene of the event will be the courts on the roof of the Hotel Shelton, recently renovated. Play starts March 14 in the evening.

Under the regulations adopted by the professionals, Francis J. Ward, the champion, coach at City Athletic Club, will not play through the tournament, but will encounter the winner. So the leading positions in the draw will be occupied by Thomas Iannicelli, Essex Club of Newark, challenger last year, and by Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, present national amateur champion. James T. Reid, coach at Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, and Rowland Dufton, professional of the champion team of New York Athletic Club and coach of Wolf, also occupy strategic positions. Twenty-two are listed in the draw, including nine amateurs. The draw follows:

United States Open Squash Tennis Championship—First Round

*Leonard S. Green, City Athletic Club, vs. Barry Sullivan, Shelton Club.
*Edward R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, vs. *Robert C. Hynson, Princeton Club.
*William J. Hall, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, vs. Robert L. Cahill, Bronxville Field Club.
*Harry F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, vs. Thomas Byrne, New York Athletic Club.
Thomas Doyle, Fort Orange Club, Albany, vs. Charles Costello, Princeton Club.
Frank Harswick, Columbia University Club, vs. *Joseph J. Lordi, New York Athletic Club.

Second Round—First-Round Byes—Upper Half

Thomas Iannicelli, Essex Club, vs. Edward Standing, Yale Club.
*Milton Baron, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, vs. *Frank A. Sieverman 3d, Bayside Tennis Club.
James T. Reid, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, vs. winner of Green-Sullivan.

Lower Half

Rowland Dufton, New York Athletic Club, vs. winner of Harswick-Lordi.
Harold J. Kelly, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, vs. Thomas Barnwell, Elizabeth Town and Country Club.
*Sefton Tranter Jr., New York Athletic Club, vs. Leo T. Collins, Block Hall Club.

*Amateur.

Leicester Beats Arsenal

LONDON, March 9 (Canadian Press)—Leicester City boosted its stock in the English Cup yesterday by walloping Arsenal, English Soccer League leaders, into 4-to-1 defeat in a league match. Stoke City defeated West Bromwich, 4 to 1, in another first-division encounter.

Sporting Around the Hub

SOME of the best competition in 15 years of Triangular Meet history is expected to result tomorrow evening when track and field athletes of Harvard, Dartmouth and Cornell meet at the Boston Garden. The fight for team honors is wide open, and the competing athletes should leave in their wake a trail of broken meet records. Cornell and Dartmouth come to Boston with high hopes of breaking through Harvard's long record of victories and stripping the Crimson of its Triangular Meet honors. Harvard has won every meet since 1925. The Crimson as a rule has had stiff competition, particularly in the meets of 1928, 1931 and 1933, but Coach Eddie Farrell has always been able to gather an almost unbeatable team for these classic games. Cornell and Dartmouth, however, this year seem to have finally reached a stage where they can match Harvard's best. The Green team is particularly strong in the field contests, while Cornell's edge is in the track events.

Two of the meet events will be contested in the afternoon at Briggs Cage. The 16-pound shotput will be held there at 2:30 o'clock, and the 35-pound weight throw approximately one-half hour later. The Garden program will get under way at 7:30 with the trials of the freshman dash.

The fastest 150-yard backstroke swim of the year is expected in the Harvard pool tonight when the Crimson and Franklin and Marshall varsity teams participate in their first dual meet. The National Collegiate champion, Gordon H. Chalmers of F. and M., will swim against Capt. E. Stowell of Harvard in the feature event, the race to decide whether or not Stowell will maintain his exceptional record of being undefeated in 17 consecutive dual meets. Chalmers has a mark of 1m. 39 4-5s. made in the Yale Pool a year ago, winning the National Collegiate crown from Long of Princeton, with Stowell a yard back. Previously, Chalmers had won from Stowell in the Eastern Intercollegiate at the Hutchinson Pool in Philadelphia.

Two State Cup games, bringing together Westinghouse and Fairweather, and Swedish-Americans and Scandinavians, must be played on or before March 18, it was decided yesterday at a meeting of the North Massachusetts and New Hampshire State Soccer Association Cup committees. The winners in these two games will be in the semifinals with Bunker Hill Celtics and Quincy Point Boys' Club.

Kenneth Cahoon, whose home is in Quincy, will captain next season's Northeastern varsity hockey team, it was learned last night following the annual banquet of the team.

Yesterday's Division "A" contests in the Women's Interclub Badminton League resulted in a victory for the undefeated Weston team, over Bird and Bat, 4 to 0. Old Orchard tied the University Club team, 2-all in another Class "A" match. Concord beat Cambridge in the only Class "B" meeting.

Richard W. Emory '35 of Baltimore, Md., has been elected captain of the 1935 Harvard wrestling. Emory, who has been on the varsity team for two years, wrestled in the 165-pound class and was not defeated during this past season. He won eight straight matches against Tufts, Springfield, Navy, Columbia, Brown, Princeton, M. I. T. and Yale. He prepared for Harvard at Gilman School in Baltimore.

Usually, little or no attention is paid at this time of the year to the annual holdout, who protests in a booming voice concerning the salary offered him and threatens to leave baseball unless his demands are met. The present case of Jimmy Foxx vs. the Philadelphia Athletics, however, is far more serious than one would imagine. Foxx and Connie Mack talked the matter over a short time ago and were still miles apart when the conference ended. Foxx claims he can earn more than Mack offers by staying out of major league ball for a year. Meanwhile, Mack insists that the A's cannot afford to pay Foxx one cent more than $15,000, including a bonus arrangement. Foxx demands $35,000.

"Little Red Book" of baseball, published by the National League and compiled by Charlie White, is now on sale. As there was no Red Book published in 1933, this new volume of statistical information is of material aid to all who either write, or are interested in, baseball. It sells for 50 cents a copy and can be had by writing to the National League headquarters at 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

EDDIE DOWLING presents
J. C. NUGENT in
BIG HEARTED HERBERT
"Plenty of Laughs. Very Funny."—Mirror.
BILTMORE THEATER, 47 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40. Reg. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40

DENNIS KING in
RICHARD of BORDEAUX
A Play by Gordon Daviot
EMPIRE Thea., B'way, 40 St. Tel. PE. 6-9641. Evgs. 8:30. Reg. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30.

Denny Shute Sinks 9-Foot Putt to Win Brilliant Match

MIAMI, Fla., March 8 (AP)—As the final stroke of a thoroughly tingling golf finish yesterday, slender Denny Shute of Philadelphia, the British open champion, rapped in a nine-foot putt on the thirty-sixth green that was worth exactly $500 and clinched the international four-ball professional championship for himself and his Spanish partner, Al Espinosa of Akron, Ohio.

They defeated the defending champions, sharpshooting Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., and Horton Smith of Chicago, 1 up, in a match which carried excitement right down to the last hole for the benefit of a gallery of 1200 spectators at the Miami Country Club.

Favorites after their record-smashing shotmaking earlier in the week, Smith and Runyan never were in the lead at any stage of the final match. Fighting uphill all the way, they squared the match once in the morning and three times during the afternoon round. The diminutive Runyan sank a 15-foot putt for an eagle 2 on the thirty-fifth hole to deadlock the score for the last time, only to overplay the home hole and see his rival, Shute, combine the approach and Putt that settled the match with a birdie 4.

One down at the end of the morning round and 3 down after the first two holes of the afternoon session, Smith and Runyan battled their way back to even terms again at the short twenty-sixth, where Runyan sank a 7-foot putt for a deuce. Still all square, with 7 to go, the two teams went on a scoring spree that has had few equals for thrills in professional competition. It took nothing less than a birdie to win or halve six of the last seven holes and an eagle to decide the seventh as both sides handed old man par a terrific drubbing.

The fireworks began on the thirtieth green, where Smith chipped in from 35 feet for a birdie 3 and Espinosa came through with a difficult sidehill 12-foot putt for the half. Shute stepped in to hole out from off the thirty-first green, for a birdie 3, putting his side 1 up again. Smith was only five feet away with his approach to the thirty-second and got the putt down for a 3 that squared the match once more, only to have Espinosa pump a spoon shot hole high, four feet to the left of the pin on the 212-yard thirty-third, and get his deuce.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	17	11	13	81	83	45
Detroit	20	4	15	87	89	44
London	18	8	14	87	70	44
Syracuse	18	4	19	108	105	40
Windsor	17	3	22	76	97	37
Cleveland	14	2	21	92	107	32

Result March 8

Windsor 2, London 2, overtime.

Windsor Retains Hope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., March 9—Windsor Bulldogs retained International Hockey League playoff hopes by holding London Tecumsehs to a 3-to-2 overtime tie here last night. Brophy and Daley scored for the locals, Steele and Duguid for Windsor. It was the first point collected by Windsor in five games here this season. They had been beaten four times in a row before last night's game here.

N. L. Ball Popular in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 8 (AP)—The new baseball adopted by the National League this year is the popular choice on Bermuda sandlots since John Heydler, league president, came to Hamilton on a vacation. Heydler brought several of the new baseballs with him to pass out as souvenirs and when the word spread among the youngsters he was so deluged with requests he had to send a hurry up order back to New York to replenish the supply. Heydler declined to commit himself on the prospects of teams in the coming pennant race, saying he came to Bermuda to golf and wanted to forget baseball for a while. He plans to leave Hamilton for Florida and his annual tour of the training camps March 24.

Hobart Elects Bowden

GENEVA, N. Y., March 8 (AP)—The election of William H. Bowden of Geneva as Hobart College basketball captain for the 1934-35 season was announced today. Bowden is a junior of high scholastic rank and has been active in several sports.

Canadiens Add To Chances For Playoff Berth

Defeat Amerks—Rangers Tie Maroons as Wings and Ottawa Win

National Hockey League
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	22	10	13	105	93	54
Rangers	20	9	16	111	99	49
Chicago	18	11	15	79	71	47
Boston	15	5	25	97	122	35
Canadian Division						
Toronto	24	9	11	100	107	57
Canadiens	20	6	19	93	94	46
Montreal	17	10	18	103	115	44
Americans	14	10	20	90	111	38
Ottawa	13	5	26	108	133	31

Results March 8

Ottawa 2, Toronto 1.
Montreal 2, Rangers 2.
Canadiens 3, Americans 2.
Detroit 3, Chicago 0.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—Montreal Canadiens reduced the chances of New York Americans to take part in the playoffs practically to the vanishing point, by defeating them yesterday evening at Madison Square Garden, 3 to 2, with Wildor Larochelle scoring all three Habitant goals, with assistance from Morenz and Lepine.

Canadiens	Americans
Joliat, G. Mantha, Mondou, lw	
	rw, Himes, Burke, Martin, Pickette
Morenz, Lepine, Riley, c	
	c, Chapman, Conn, Jackson
Larochelle, Gagnon, Raymond, rw	
	lw, McVeigh, Gracie, Klein
Carson, Burke, Portland, ld	
	rd, Dutton, Doran, Martin
S. Mantha, Bourgault, rd	
	ld, Brydge, Murray, Gracie
Chabot, g	g, Worters

Score—Canadiens 3, Americans 2. Goals—Larochelle 3 for Canadiens; Doran, Conn for Americans. Assists—Morenz 2, Lepine for Canadiens; Martin, Gracie, Jackson, Klein, Burke for Americans. Referees—M. J. Rodden and R. W. Hewitson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 9—The tail-end Ottawa Senators defeated the group-leading Toronto Maple Leafs for the second time this season here last night, the final score being 3 to 1. The first period was scoreless while each team scored in the second, the visitors getting the first goal. Ottawa scored what proved to be the winning goal midway through the third period, it being strongly protested by the losers, and four minutes from the end of the game added their third when the losers were all up on a five-man attack.

Ottawa	Toronto
Shannon, Touhey, E. Roche, lw	
	rw, Kilrea, Conacher, Doraty, Sands
Kaminsky, Voss, c.c. Thoms, Primeau, Blair	
Finnigan, Wasnie, D. Roche, rw	
	lw, Boll, Shill, Cotton
Shields, Kalbfleisch, ld.rd, Levinsky, Clancy	
Bowman, Hollett, rd	ld, Day, Horner
Beveridge, g	g, Rainsworth

Score—Ottawa 3, Toronto 1. Goals—Touhey, Wasnie and Voss for Ottawa; Boll for Toronto. Assists—Voss 2, Touhey and Finnigan for Ottawa; Kilrea for Toronto. Referees—C. J. Denneny and Vic Wagner, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 9—Montreal Maroons and the New York Rangers divided the points in an overtime National League game here last night, the score being 2 to 2. As a result the Rangers remained in second place in the American group of the league and the Maroons lost a point to their local rivals, the Canadiens, in the struggle for second place in the Canadian section. The game was a strenuously played affair with plenty of robust bodychecking and both teams were short-handed frequently.

Montreal	Rangers
Northcott, Trottier, Cain, lw	
	rw, Dillon, W. Cook, Heller
Smith, Haynes, Blinco, c	
	c, Ripley, Boucher, Cox, Somers
Ward, Brydson, Robinson, Kilrea, rw	
	lw, Murdoch, P. Cook, Keeling
Wentworth, Frew, ld.rd, Seibert, Dutkowski	
Mackenzie, Evans, rd	
	ld, Johnson, Dutkowski
Kerr, g	g, Aitkenhead

Score—Montreal 2, Rangers 2. Goals—Ward and Robinson for Montreal; P. Cook and Somers for Rangers. Assists—Trottier for Montreal; W. Cook, Boucher and Dutkowski for Rangers. Referees—W. B. Bell and G. J. Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10 minutes overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 9—Three goals, one in each period, scored by the Detroit Red Wings, sent the Chicago Black Hawks, scoreless, down to third place in the American division of the National Hockey League race here last night. Some 11,000 spectators turned out to witness the whitewashing.

Detroit	Chicago
Lewis, Sorrell, Emms, lw	
	rw, March, Couture, Goldsworthy
Wieland, Pettinger, Star, c	
	c, Romnes, Sheppard, Trudel
Aurie, Carson, Wiseman, Gross, rw	
	lw, Thompson, Gottselig, McFadyen
Young, Buswell, ld.rd, Jenkins, Coulter	
Goodfellow, Graham, rd.ld, Conacher, Abel	
Cude, g	g, Gardiner

Score—Detroit 3, Chicago 0. Goals—Goodfellow 2, Lewis. Assists—Aurie and Goodfellow. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Froschauer Is Elected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., March 9—F. E. Froschauer '35 of Lincoln has been unanimously elected captain of next year's University of Illinois basketball team. He played forward on the Illini team, which finished fourth in the Western Conference race. Froschauer was the leading Illinois scorer and fourth among Big Ten scorers.

Richmond Signs Thistlethwaite

RICHMOND, Va., March 9 (AP)—President F. W. Boatwright of the University of Richmond announced today that Glenn E. Thistlethwaite, Carroll College, (Wis.) coach, had been given a three-year contract as director of physical education and coach in three sports at the university. He will succeed the veteran Frank M. Dobson, who resigned.

Saskatoon Wins in Paris

PARIS, March 8 (Canadian Press)—Saskatoon Quakers last night defeated France, 2 to 0, in a hockey game that saw the Canadians triumph through superior team play. It was the thirty-sixth triumph for the Canadians in 39 starts since they began their European tour in January.

C. C. N. Y. Elects Winograd

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—Samuel Winograd '35 was yesterday elected captain of the College of the City of New York basketball team for next season. The captain-elect has been a regular forward for two years.

Yale Elects Snyder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9—John P. Snyder Jr. '35 of Minneapolis, Minn., has been elected captain of next year's Yale varsity hockey team. Snyder has been goalie for two seasons.

Providence Reds And Boston Cubs Improve Chances

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	15	9	10	79	82	39
Boston	16	7	13	97	88	38
Quebec	15	9	13	85	76	36
Philadelphia	14	7	15	102	91	35
New Haven	11	4	30	61	87	26

Results March 8

Boston 4, Quebec 1, overtime.
Providence 4, Philadelphia 2.

Another of the all too frequent wild-and-rough Canadian-American Hockey League games took place at the Boston Garden last night, with the Bruin Cubs retaining second place by defeating Quebec Beavers, 4 to 1, in overtime. Slashing, chopping and roughing replaced hockey, but play was exciting. The two teams ended the regulation periods, 1 to 1, and the home team tallied three goals in the overtime. The summary:

Boston	Quebec
Halliday, Hextmer, Harnott, lw	
	rw, McIntyre, Toupin, Phillips
F. Jerwa, Buckles, Weir, c	
	c, Lowrey, Greenneville, Ward
Patterson, Filmore, Cunningham, rw	
	lw, McCabe, Wilson, Proudlock
McInenly, J. Jerwa, ld	
	rd, Molyneaux, Blake, Ward
J. Jerwa, Davie, rd	ld, Ayres, Blake
Jackson, g	g, Baxter

Score—Boston 4, Quebec 1. Goals—McInenly, F. Jerwa, Filmore, Harnott for Boston; Molyneaux for Quebec. Assists—Patterson, Hextmer, Cunningham for Boston. Officials—F. A. Synnott and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9—Providence Reds held their hold on first place in the Canadian-American Hockey League by defeating the Philadelphia Arrows here last night, 4 to 2. The Arrows were first to score early in the second period, but the Reds were leading, 2 to 1, going into the third session, and were not tied again. Defeat seriously impaired the chances of the Arrows to earn a playoff position. The summary

Providence	Philadelphia
Hart, Harrington, Alexandre, lw	
	rw, Boyd, Collings, Hinsperger
Gaudreault, Murray, Alexandre, c	
	c, Anderson, Waite
Giroux, Rivers, Taylor, rw	
	lw, King, Hudson, McLeod
Mulligan, Nichols, ld	
	rd, Peters, McGoldrick
McVicar, Lesieur, rd	
	ld, Jeremiah, Desmarais
Byrne, g	g, Wood

Score—Providence 4, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Gaudreault 2, Giroux 2, for Providence; Anderson and King for Philadelphia. Assists—Harrington 2, Giroux 2, Hart, Gaudreault for Providence; Boyd 2, King, Desmarais for Philadelphia. Officials—W. A. Shaver and W. T. Holleran. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Professional Crew To Handle Yacht Yankee

Just when the America's Cup defense candidate Yankee will reach Lawley's shipyard at Neponset will depend upon conditions in Buzzard's Bay and the Cape Cod Canal. She was launched at Bristol, R. I., where she has been on the ways, last Wednesday, and her equipment and supplies are already aboard waiting for favorable conditions to permit her being towed to Neponset. It is hoped that she may be able to make the trip today.

Chandler Hovey, who is a member of the syndicate which is to put the Class J sloop in commission, made the announcement today. He also stated that as much of the preliminary work has already been done at Lawley's, very little time will be lost through the delay in the yacht arriving there. He also announced that the aft guard will consist of the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Frank C. Paine and himself. The navigator has not yet been chosen.

Announcement was also made that the Yankee is to have a professional crew, and will again be commanded by Capt. Gust Olsen, who was in charge in 1930, when she was a candidate for defender against Sir Thomas J. Lipton's Shamrock V. The crew is to be recruited shortly.

Connecticut State Athletics

STORRS, Conn., March 8 (AP)—Students at Connecticut State College, voting in a poll conducted yesterday by a special committee of the student senate, went on record as favoring a reorganization of the college athletic department headed by Director Roy J. Guyer. With 83 per cent of the student body casting ballots, the students voted 406 to 78 for reorganization. Fewer votes were cast on whether individual members in the department should be retained or ousted, but in every case the number of votes were in favor of ousting them. The poll was conducted as a result of frequent criticism directed at the athletic department by undergraduates and graduates who have felt, among other things, that the college teams have not met with satisfactory success.

Jane Douglas vs. Marian Miley

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 8 (AP)—Marian Miley of Lexington, Ky., meets Jane Douglas of Beverly Hills, Calif., and Bernice Wall of Oshkosh, Wis., faces Frances Hadfield of Milwaukee in the semifinal round of the annual women's golf tournament here today. Miss Miley advanced yesterday by a sparkling 2-up victory over Mrs. Charles Harbaugh of Cleveland, while Miss Douglas was trimming Mrs. Helen B. Stetson of Philadelphia, 2 and 1. Miss Wall had a comparatively easy time eliminating Mrs. Scott Probasco of Chattanooga yesterday, and Miss Hadfield defeated Mrs. H. C. Kersten of Richmond, 3 and 2.

Pro Tennis Drawing Well

ST. LOUIS, March 9 (AP)—The touring Franco-American tennis professionals are luring customers to the box office at an even merrier clip than the all-American troupe. Bill O'Brien, manager of both tours, disclosed today. The division of the proceeds, O'Brien said, is 20 per cent for himself, 40 per cent for the Americans and an equal amount for the Frenchmen. Of the Americans' share, Tilden receives five-eighths and Vines three-eighths. How Henri Cochet and Martin Plaa divide their 40 per cent O'Brien said that he did not know. The troupe opens a two-night stand here tonight.

Olympic Banner Presented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9—Because New York was second in the standing of states in raising the American Olympic Fund of 1932, a committee of athletic officials from New York City presented an Olympic banner, five Olympic rings in color on a field of white, to Governor Herbert H. Lehman. The group of officials from New York included Frederick W. Rubien, American Olympic secretary; Daniel J. Ferris, Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, secretary-treasurer; Dietrich Wortmann and Paul A. Spitler.

April Game Canceled

HANOVER, N. H., March 9 (AP)—The Dartmouth athletic council has canceled the Princeton-Dartmouth Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game, scheduled here for April 23, and approved plans for a doubleheader with the Tigers at Princeton on May 12.

French Army Victor at Rugby

PARIS, March 9 (AP)—The French Army defeated the British Army, 2 to 1, in an international Rugby match yesterday.

Darrell's Short Game Helps Beat Adderley

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 9 (AP)—P. H. Adderley of Bermuda, former titleholder and conqueror of the medalist, G. E. Fenwick of Montreal, yesterday fell before the consistent playing of Bert Darrell, also of Bermuda, in the quarterfinal round of the Belmont Manor golf championship. The score was 2 and 1.

Two down at the end of the first nine and with Adderley connecting with his usual long drives, Darrell's short game got results on the incoming nine as he consistently outplayed the former champion with his irons and on the greens.

Two players from the United States advanced into the semifinals, L. E. Carpenter, Boonton, N. J., defeated Dr. F. R. Blumenthal, Boston, 6 and 5, and J. L. Gerrard, Glencoe, Ill., beat F. L. Riggin, Port Huron, Mich., by the same score. The other semifinal position went to R. King, Bermuda, who eliminated Capt. F. G. Brittorous, 4 and 3.

Yale-Harvard Boat Race To Be Kept at Four Miles

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 8 (AP)—Assurance that the Yale-Harvard varsity boat race on the Thames River will be kept as a four-mile event next June was given last night by the Yale Athletic Association, as it announced a postponement until next Wednesday of a meeting to arrange details for the annual classic.

The meeting between Yale, Harvard and railroad officials was to have been held last night, but was called off when one of the officials was unable to come to New Haven.

The Harvard Crimson, undergraduate publication, recently recommended that the varsity race be cut to a two-mile event, and that the training period for the regatta be reduced to four days.

The spokesman for the Yale Athletic Association said, however, that the race June 22 would be over the usual four-mile course, and that the two-week training period on the Thames River would be retained.

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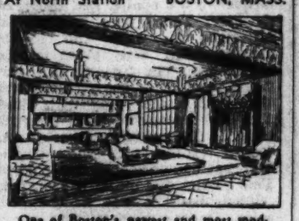

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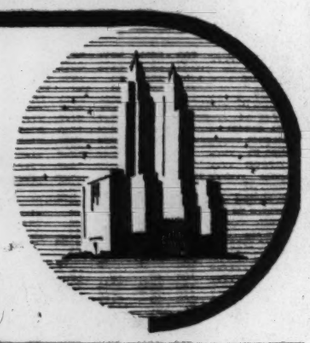

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SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

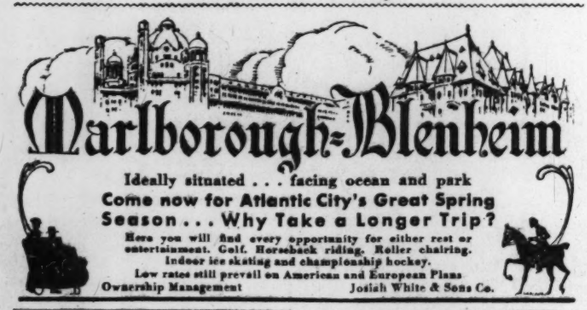
The Editor's Puzzle

287

There ~~didnt~~ seem ~~to~~ to be hardly a ray of hope for the men, ~~that~~ but ~~went~~ quashed before the rescuers, who got down to the point where they could be of some help but having brought ~~food~~ in case of ~~return~~ any emergency the ~~kids~~ station was soon ~~recorded~~ and the rescue effected

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Atlantic City



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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—A new diamond rush in South Africa has followed the discovery at the Elandsfontein alluvial digging in the Transvaal of a diamond weighing 726 carats—the fourth largest in the world. The stone is valued at £100,000, but has been sold to Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, the diamond magnate, for £70,000.

Now for some weeks diggers have been pouring in to the diggings seeking fortune at the new El Dorado.

The man who discovered the big diamond was a native, Johannes, in the employ of a digger named Mr. Jacobus Jonker. The stone was of such an unusual size—as big as a hen's egg—and was found so unexpectedly—dug out of the mud with a spade—that its significance was at first not realized.

Johannes, indeed, although quite accustomed to handling diamonds, thought it was "a piece of glass." Jacobus Jonker's 20-year-old son, however, had no illusions about it. He realized that here was a diamond that would go down in history—a flawless gem of remarkable size. Breathless with excitement, he dashed off as hard as he could pedal on his bicycle with the stone in his pocket to tell his father. Mr. Jonker took the news calmly. After carefully scrutinizing the diamond he pocketed it and took it home to his wife, to whom he intrusts everything of value.

"That night," he said, "we bound the diamond in a cloth, tied it round my wife's neck and saw her off to bed after carefully locking and barring all the windows and doors except the front one. I, my two sons and a friend kept guard in the dark till dawn came."

Before the discovery, Mr. Jonker was comparatively poor. Now he intends to retire from diamond digging and settle down on a farm in the Transvaal. Johannes is to be appointed head farm boy, with a job—and a pension—for life.

Primitive Buildings Laid Bare in Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—A Greek or Roman marble statue in a perfect state of preservation has been discovered a mile from Jumilla during digging operations. Remains of primitive buildings have also been laid bare and experts consider that a Greek or Roman town formerly occupied the site.

On the same spot was discovered some years ago an armless and headless bronze bust. It was given to the Madrid Archæological Museum by the Baron del Solar.

New York City

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See Also....
Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Hungary Plans Change In Educational System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—"Only the diligent deserve the University" is Hungary's new interpretation of an old proverb. In future, only those who have made good all through the eight grades of school will be given the privilege of university education and the entry into one of the few "black-coated" occupations.

The system of "grading" by which all but the most able will be eliminated, is to be introduced on July 1 as a substitute for the older school system which, founded upon German and Austrian influences, was not well adapted to Hungarian needs of the present time.

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European Plan — Strictly First Class
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The Residence of Presidents
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Financial: Market Quotations

Securities Make Little Headway In Either Direction

Sentiment Mildly Improved but Enthusiasm Seems to Be Lacking

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Sentiment was mildly improved in financial markets today, but trading enthusiasm was lacking, and prices were irregular during most of the business hours.

Stocks were fairly active on the upside for a short time after the opening, but profit-taking soon appeared, and many gains were either pared or transformed into losses. Strength was displayed by a few specialties, however, including some Canadian issues.

Shares of Canadian Pacific drew a sizable following with a gain of more than a point. Dominion Stores got up 2, and International Nickel was quite lively but virtually unchanged.

Stocks were unable to move far in either direction.

Metals and a number of specialties were firm but scattered selling occurred in aircrafts and some industrials. Irregularity prevailed into the late dealings.

American Telephone was steady but du Pont and United Aircraft reacted about a point each.

Increased Carloadings

Carloadings for the week ended March 3, were up 30,766 over the previous week, but this was much less than the seasonal gain owing to the abnormal weather conditions during the period.

While the financial district appeared to be somewhat reassured by developments at Washington which indicated that the bill for regulation of securities markets would be substantially amended, and that the NRA shorter hours-higher wages program would not be forced on those who could not afford it, opinion was mixed as to near-future price trends.

Some market commentators continued to point out that various "blue chip" stocks may have already discounted much of the bright economic news that is now appearing and that quotations, in several instances, seem to be out of line with earnings, both present and potential.

Scattered Improvement

There was scattered improvement in values in the bond market today, but the general corporate list again was marked by irregularity.

The quick and favorable disposal of the Treasury's March 15 financing operation was viewed as a factor in a further gain in U. S. Governments during the early trading. Treasury loans added from 1-32 to 10-32 of a point.

Low-priced issues showed much the same unevenness of movement as in recent sessions, but the group as a whole was less responsive to weakness in individual loans like Allegheny Corporation 5s. of 1950 and a few others.

Advances running from fractions to around a point occurred in Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s., Postal Telegraph 5s., New York Central 5s., Pennsylvania general 4½s., Baltimore & Ohio 4½s., Canadian Pacific debentures, Erie 5s. and Goodyear 5s. Prime rails like Santa Fe 4s and Union Pacific 4s were transferred at slight gains.

Early trades in American Smelting 5s. and Duquesne Light 4½s. were at small concessions from the final levels of yesterday.

There was little activity in the foreign division, and prices were slightly irregular within a small range. Moderate improvement featured Australia 5s, French 7½s, Japan 5½s. and 6½s. and Italy 7s. Argentine 6s. and German 5½s. and 7s. and Poland 7s. were traded at small declines.

Brokers Loans Drop $14,000,000 for Week

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Loans to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting New York City member banks amounted to $844,000,000 during the week ended March 7, the Federal Reserve Board reports, representing a decrease of $14,000,000 for the week.

The loans for the week ended March 8, 1933, were $413,000,000.

Dividend Declarations

Selected Industries, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.375 a share on the $5.50 dividend prior stock, payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 17.

Capital Administration Company Ltd. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the preferred stock, series A, also a dividend of 75 cents a share in payment of all arrears in dividends on the stock. Both dividends are payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 19.

Broad Street Investing Co., Inc., declared a dividend of 20 cents a share on the capital stock, payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 19.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the 6 per cent preferred stock, series A, payable April 2 to stockholders of record March 20.

Continental Assurance Company declared its regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable March 31 to stockholders of record March 15. Announcement was made that January and February business exceeded that of 1933 with a $1,759,000 increase of insurance in force.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the common stock, placing it on a $5 annual basis compared with $4 a year paid previously. The dividend is payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.86½	.86¾	.86¼	.86½	+⅛
July	.86	.86½	.85¾	.86⅛	+⅛
September	.87	.87½	.87	.87⅜	+⅛
Corn					
May	.50⅞	.51⅛	.50⅜	.51⅛	+ ⅜
July	.53	.53⅜	.52¾	.53⅛	+⅜
September	.54⅞	.54⅞	.54⅜	.54⅝	+⅛
Oats					
May	.33½	.33¾	.33⅜	.33¾	+¼
July	.33¾	.34⅛	.33⅜	.34⅛	+¼
September	.34⅛	.34⅜	.34⅛	.34⅜	+¼
Winnipeg Wheat					
May	.70¼	.69	.69¾	.69¾	+⅜
July	.71¼	.70⅝	.70⅜	.71⅛	+⅜

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 9	Last Mar. 8
11⅞	6⅝		Adams Express	3700	10	9¼	9¾	9½
34	16	1	Adams Mills	6000	34½	33	33¼	32⅝
11⅜	7¾		Addressograph	2000	10⅞	10¼	10⅝	10½
9¾	6¼	.60	Advance Rumely	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
106¼	95½	3†	Affiliated Prod	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	6
33⅞	19¼	.80	Air Reduction	600	98½	98	98⅜	98½
5¼	3⅛		Alaska-Juneau	6700	31½	30⅝	31	30⅝
14⅝	5⅜		Alleghany Corp	3500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
160¾	144	6	Allegh pf ww xxx	1200	94	9	9	9¼
23⅜	16⅛		Allied Chem	1000	151	149	149	150¼
20½	12⅜		Allis Chalmers	1400	20	19¼	19½	19½
7½	4		Alpha Port Cem	300	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
42	35		Amal Leather	4300	7½	6¾	7¼	6¾
50⅜	41½	2	Amal Leather pf	1700	42	40½	40½	41
36	25½		Ameteda	700	48½	47¾	47¾	48
23	14½		Am Bank Note	300	29½	29	29	29
49¾	40	3	*Am Bank Note pf	100	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
12¾	7½		Am Beet Sugar	720	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44
64	46½		Am Beet Sug pf	100	10½	10½	10½	9¾
38	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	50	56⅞	56½	56⅝	56
107	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	200	32½	32	32	32
107¾	94½	4	Am Can	150	103½	102	102	
33⅞	23¼		AmCar & Fdry	2700	101¼	99¼	99⅝	100⅜
12¼	6½		Am Chain	200	28¾	28¼	28⅛	28½
55	46¾	3	*Am Chicle	100	10	10	10	10
62½	47⅜		Am Com Alcohol	160	53	53	53	53
5	2⅜		Am Encaustic T	3100	53⅝	52½	52½	53½
13¾	7¾		Am & For Pow	700	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
25	12		Am & For Pow 6	4200	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅛
22⅝	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	300	18¼	17½	17½	17⅝
10½	7¼		Am Hide & L	700	20¼	19¾	20¼	19½
40⅝	30⅞		Am Hide & L pf	2700	9⅝	9	9¾	
10	6½		Am Ice	1000	39½	38½	38½	37
45	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	700	9¼	8¾	8¾	8⅝
11	6½		Am International	100	43	43	43	42½
1⅜	¾		Am La France	700	9¼	9	9	9
6⅛	4		Am La Fr pf	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
73¼	50		Am Loco pf	30	67½	67½	67½	
27⅝	18		Am Mach & Met	200	72¾	71¾	72¾	71
31¾	21		Am Mach & M ct	100	7	7	7	7
12¼	5⅞		Am Metal	1200	8¼	8	8	8
29⅞	18	1½	Am News	100	29½	29½	29½	
17⅝	13⅞		Am Power & Lt	4700	9¾	9¼	9¼	9
117½	111½	1½	Am Radiator	1500	25	24½	24½	23½
28¾	21¾		Am Radiator pf	7100	15	14½	14½	14½
50	36	6	Am Rolling Mill	10900	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¾
7¾	3¼	4	Am Safety Razor	500	49¼	49	49	
2⅜	1		Am Seating	400	6	5¾	6	5½
30	19¼		Am Ship & Com	600	21	20	20	20
2	41¾	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	25	25	25	24
109½	100		Am Smelt & Ref	1700	45⅞	44⅝	45½	45⅛
26½	19¼		Am Steel Fdries	100	109	109	109	109
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	400	21½	20¾	20¾	21⅜
44¾	37	2	Am Stores	10	75	75	75	
61	46	7	Am Sugar Ref	200	41	41	41	
120⅛	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	53	53	53	52½
107¾	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	300	108¼	108	108	108½
13	7		Am Type Fndrs	4700	12⅛	12	12	11⅝
28¾	7¾		Am Type F pf	700	10⅝	10	10	10
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	1100	24	23½	23½	23½
80	54	6	Am Wat W & E pf	6700	20⅝	20	20¼	20½
17⅛	11⅜		Am Woolen	100	73	73	73	75
83¾	61⅜		Am Woolen pf	1700	14½	13¾	14¼	13½
3½	1½		Am Writ Pap	800	75¾	74	75¾	73
14⅞	6¼		Am Writ Pap pf	3700	3¼	2¾	2¾	
9	5⅜		Am Zinc Lead&S	2490	12⅞	10¾	11⅛	10
17⅝	13½		Anaconda Cop	300	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	8000	15½	15⅛	15⅝	15⅜
8⅜	6½		Anchor Cap pf	100	20½	20½	20½	
31⅝	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	60	88	87⅝	88	88
112	110	7	Archer Dan pf	700	39½	39½	39⅝	
88	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	50	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	
6⅞	4¼		Armour Ill A	100	86¾	86¾	86¾	
3⅝	2¼		Armour Ill B	3000	6	5¾	5¾	5⅞
64½	55		Armour Ill pf	1700	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
8⅜	3⅜		Arnold Constable	400	59	58⅜	58⅜	58⅝
9	4¼		Artloom Corp	600	7½	6¾	7	6⅝
3½	1		Asso Apparel Ind	30	7½	7½	7½	
18½	11⅜		Asso Dry Goods	400	2¾	2½	2⅝	
73⅜	54		Atchison T&SF	1000	16	15½	15⅝	15½
54½	39		Atl Coast Line	3700	67¾	65	65	66¼
35½	28¼	1	Atl Refining	200	48½	48½	48½	47¼
46½	35¼	.30b	Atlas Powder	3000	31⅜	31	31	30⅞
98	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	600	45½	44⅞	45¼	
11½	7⅜		Atlas Tack	70	98	97½	98	98
57¼	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	200	9¾	9½	9⅝	9
16⅝	7		Austin Nichols	1000	16½	15⅝	16	16
10⅜	5⅜		Aviation Corp Del	19700	8¼	7⅞	8	8

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 9	Last Mar. 8
31⅜	18⅛		Elec Auto-Lite	19200	29¾	28¾	29	29½
7½	3⅜		Elec Boat	200	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅝
7¼	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	9400	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
9¾	4½		Elec Pow & Lt	4100	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅜
29¾	23¼		Elec Pow & L pf	800	18¾	15	15	14½
83	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	47	46⅝	46⅝	47
3⅜	1½		Elk Horn Coal pf	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8¾	4½		Engineers Pub S	100	6	6	6	
23½	13⅜		Engineers P S pf	300	19½	19½	19½	
24½	11		Engineers PS ww	100	18½	18½	18½	18
10⅝	6⅞	1	Equitable Off Bld	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
24⅞	11⅜		Erie RR	1600	21⅝	21¼	21¼	21½
27⅞	16		Erie RR 1pf	800	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	36¼
14⅜	7½	.50	Eureka Vacuum	300	13⅞	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
22⅜	9		Evans Products	400	8¾	8½	8½	8⅝
8¾	4		Exchange Buffet	430				
			—F—					
7¾	4½		Fairbanks pf	230	7¾	5¾	7½	5⅝
6⅞	3		Fairbanks pf ct	170	6⅝	4¾	6½	4¾
1¾	1		Fairbanks Co ct	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
61	34¼	6	Fed Lt & Trac	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
107	88		Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	55	55	55	
5¾	2		Fed Min & Sm	100	101	101	101	
34½	22¾	1.20	Fed Screw W	100	4	4	4	
97½	87		Fidelity Phe F In	500	30½	30	30½	31
25¼	10	.40	Filene's pf	50	98	96	96	
61½	54¼	2½	Firestone T & R	3500	22	21⅜	21⅝	21⅝
17⅝	9⅜		First Nat Stores	900	56⅝	55⅜	55⅝	56
22	13		Follansbee B	200	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅜
17⅛	13¾		Foster-Wheeler	1500	20½	19	19	19½
17⅜	12¼		Foundation	1300	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝
			Fox Film A	200				
			—G—					
4⅜	2½		Gabriel Snub A	1300	4⅜	4	4⅜	3⅝
30	11½		Gamewell	10	16½	16½	16½	16⅜
43⅜	33½	1	Gen Am Inv	3100	16½	16¼	16¼	16⅜
21⅜	15⅛		Gen Am Trans	2800	41¾	40⅝	41	41¼
14⅜	11		Gen Asphalt	1600	18⅜	18	18	18⅜
108½	102¾	8	Gen Baking	200	12¾	12¼	12¼	12⅜
10⅜	5¾		Gen Baking pf	20	104¾	104½	104½	105
13⅜	8		Gen Cable A	3600	10½	9½	9⅝	9⅝
25½	11½	.60	Gen Electric	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
13⅜	11⅜	1.80	Gen Elec Sp	20200	22½	21¾	21¾	21⅞
36⅞	32⅝	1.80	Gen Foods	900	32¾	32¼	32¼	32⅜
12	6¼		Gen Gas A	1300	13¾	13	13	12⅞
19	12		Gen G & E cv pf	900	17⅛	17	17	17⅛
20	14		Gen G&E 7% A	200	17½	17½	17½	17½
42	33½		Gen G&E 8% A	30	20½	20½	20½	
99⅞	89¾	1	Gen Motors	67800	38	37¾	37¾	37⅞
10½	6	.15e	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	98½	98¾	98½	99
77½	56		Gen Print Ink	200	17	17	17	16
5⅝	2¼		Gen Print Ink pf	300	74	74	74	
45¾	33		Gen Public Service	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
35⅜	19		Gen Ry Signal	400	43½	43½	43½	43½
23⅜	16		Gen Realty	1200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
29½	10½		Gen Rlty pf ww	100	21	21	21	21½
42	30½		Gen Refractories	800	19½	19	19⅜	19
19½	12½		Gen Steel Cas pf	70	47	47	47	
12½	8½	1	Gen Refract ct	200	16¼	16½	16½	16⅜
55¾	47	5	Gillette Saf Razor	1900	13⅜	13	13⅛	13⅜
16¾	4½		Gillette S R pf	100	52½	52½	52½	52
30	16¼		Gimbel Bros	100	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¼
24⅞	15⅜		Gimbel Bros pf	100	27	27	27	
99½	83	7	Glidden	4500	23¼	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝
9½	5½		Glidden ppf	20	98	97¾	98	96½
22⅝	16¾	1.20	Gobel (Adolf)	2200	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
18	12⅜		Gold Dust	1800	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜
58⅞	40		Goodrich	6800	16¼	15¾	15¾	16
40¾	33⅜		Goodrich pf	200	53½	53	53	54
11¾	7		Goodyear	5900	38¼	37¼	37½	37½
4½	2¾		Gotham Silk Hos	300	10⅛	9¾	9¾	9¾
13⅜	8		Graham Paige	1800	4½	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞
27¼	23	3	Granby	1700	11¾	11¼	11½	11
37¾	23	1	Grand Union	800	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛
40½	23	1	Grand Un pf	400	36	35½	36	36
32⅛	18⅜		Granite City Stl	200	28¼	28¼	28½	27½
15⅛	11	.50b	Grant (WT)	500	39½	38	38¾	39
34⅞	27	2.40	Great Nor pf	6700	29	28	28	29
35¾	15		Great Nor Ore	700	13⅞	13½	13⅝	13¼
			Great West Sug	3200	28¼	27½	27½	27½
			Gulf Mobile pf	300	31¾	31	31	
			—H—					
8¼	5		Hahn Dept Sto	800	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
9¾	3½		Hall Printing	1500	8¾	8½	8½	8¼
90	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	91	91	91	
24¾	14½		Harbison Walker	1700	22½	22¼	22⅜	22
6¾	1¼		Hat Corp of Am	186000	6¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞
71½	59	3	Hayes Body	11300	6½	5⅝	6	5¾
57½	48⅓	3	Hercules Powder	100	69	69	69	
87	83¼	4†	Hershey Choc	400	52	52	52	51¼
8⅝	5½		Hershey Choc pf	100	87	87	87	
10⅞	5¾	.12½b	Holland Furnace	1100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
354	310	.12†	Hollander	700	9¾	9½	9¾	9
6¾	3¾		Homestake Min	1400	354	350½	354	
29¾	21		Houdaille Her B	1700	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
5½	2½		Houston Oil	100	69	69	69	
50⅜	35½	3	Houston Oil new	1500	25½	25¼	25½	25
12½	7½		Howe Sound	3100	49¼	47⅝	48⅝	48
26¼	18		Hudson & Man	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9
24½	13⅜		Hud & Man pf	200	20	20	20	
7¼	4		Hudson Motor	9700	20	19½	19¾	20
			Hupp Motors	1600	6	5¾	6	5¾
			—I—					
49½	35		Ill Central pf	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	
38⅞	28½		Ill Central	3000	33	32	32	32¼
74¾	54⅝	3	Indian Refining	200	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
73¾	59½	1½	Indus Rayon	1200	64½	63¾	63¾	64
49¾	40½		Ingersoll-Rand	500	68½	67¾	68¼	68
6⅞	4½		Inland Steel	200	48¼	48¼	48¼	48½
13⅜	8¾		Inspiration Cop	300	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
41⅜	33⅜		Interboro Rap T	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
8¼	3¾		Interchem Pub	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
37½	15		Int Agr Corp	2600	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
12½	5¾	.20	Int Agr pf	1300	27½	27¼	27¼	27¾
46⅞	37⅜	.80	Int Carriers	1300	8	8	8	8
9¼	4¾		Int Harvester	4500	41⅜	40	40⅝	41¼
19⅝	15		Int Hydroelec	700	7¼	7	7⅛	7
21⅜	10½	.10b	Int Nickel	95600	27¾	27	27¼	27⅝
6	4		Int Paper 7%	200	16	15½	16	
23⅝	1⅜		Int Pap&Pow A	300	2	2	2	
18⅞	10¼		Int Pap&Pow C	200	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅝
14	9		Int Pap&P pf	300	15¼	15¼	15¼	15
72	66	6	Int Pr Ink pf	200	12	12	12	11¾
4	3		Int Rys Cen Am	10	72	72	72	
25⅜	21	1½	Int Salt	1200	25½	25½	25½	25⅜
80⅜	43½	2	Int Shoe	300	45½	45	45	45⅛
17⅞	13½		Int Tel&Tel	8700	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	14⅜
13½	3½		Interstate Dept S	600	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
			—J—					
47⅞	33	3	Jewel Tea	300	45	45	45	44½
66⅜	55		Johns Manville	2500	57	56⅛	56⅛	57
			—K—					
108	97⅞	6	Kan C P&L B pf	30	108	107¾	108	
19¼	11		Kan C South	1000	17	15½	15½	16
16	15¾		Kan C South pf	400	23½	22	23½	
18¼	13⅞	.25b	Kayser (J) & Co	3800	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17
4⅜	2¼		Kelly-Springfield	1500	4	3⅞	4	3⅞
20	11		Kelly-Sp 6% pf	200	17	17	17	
21⅜	11⅞		Kelvinator Corp	28300	21⅜	20¼	21	20¾
80	65⅛	6	Kendall Co pf	10	80	80	80	80
23	18⅝		Kennecott Cop	10200	20¾	19¾	20⅛	19¾
22¾	13¾	.80	Kresge	3900	20¾	19¾	20	19⅞
7¼	2½		Kresge Dept S	200	3½	3½	3½	
40	19		Kresge D S pf	200	29	29	29	
55	36	1†	Kress Co	300	53½	53	53½	52
32⅞	23¼	1†	Kroger Groc & B	2000	31	30½	30½	30½
			—L—					
60	42½	5	Laclede Gas pf	20	51	51	51	
10⅜	5		Lane Bryant	180	10	9¾	9⅞	9
14⅛	8	.20	Lee Rubber	200	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12½
5	2½		Lehigh Val Coal	300	4	4	4	3⅞
78	65½	2.40	Lehigh Val RR	900	12⅛	12¾	12¾	12½
20	17⅛	1.60	Lehman Corp	1200	19½	19⅛	19⅜	18½
43⅞	34½	1.20	Life Saver	300	73½	73⅛	73⅛	73
21⅛	16	1½	Libbey-Owens-F	200	18½	18½	18½	
36¼	25½		Lily Tulip Cup	5000	37¼	36½	36½	36¾
23⅜	13¾	.40	Lima Loco Wks	1000	20⅛	19¾	19¾	19⅞
33⅜	23¾	1	Link-Belt	400	31¾	31½	31½	31
34⅜	25¾	1	Liquid Carbonic	1000	28¼	27½	27½	27½
91½	72	6½	Loew's Inc	15500	32¼	31½	31½	32
3	1⅜		Loew's pf	100	90	90	90	
2¾	1¼		Loft Inc	300	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
61⅞	48¼	1½b	Long Bell Lum A	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2¾	1¼		Louisville & N	300	54½	54	54½	53
19½	15		Louisiana OR	200	2	2	2	2
97	87½		Ludlum Steel	1800	17½	17	17	17¼
			Ludlum Stl cv pf	300	92	92	92	90
			—M—					
		2	McCall Corp	400	30	30	30	29¼
			McCrory Stores	1000	3	2¾	3	3
			McGraw-Hill	600	38½	38	38½	
			McIntyre Porcu	6000	44⅞	43¾	44⅛	43¾
			McLellan Sto pf	6500	4¼	4	4¼	4⅛
			Mack Trucks	300	37	34½	36	33½
		2	Macy (RH) & Co	1000	54⅛	52⅝	54⅜	53
			Madison Sq Gar	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
			Magma Copper	200	17	16⅝	16⅝	
			Mallinson	300	3	3	3	3
			Mallinson pf	20	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	16¼
			Mandel Bros	220	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅜
			Man Elv gtd	10				
			Man Elv mg	400	17	16½	16½	
			Maracaibo Oil	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	
			Marine Mid	2000	8¼	8	8	
			Marancha Corp	300	5	5	5	
			Market St Ry	50	1½	1½	1½	
			Marlin-Rockwell	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	
			Marshall Field	2800	17⅞	17½	17½	17⅜
			Martin Parry	500	11	10¾	11	10⅞
			Mathieson Alkali	2600	35¾	34⅝	34⅝	35½
			May Dept Stores	900	41¾	41	41	41½
			Maytag	2500	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
			Maytag pf ww	500	24½	24	24½	24
			Melville Shoe	500	31¾	31	31¾	31
			Mesta Mach	600	28¼	28½	28½	
			Met-Goldwyn pf	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
			Miami Cop	400	23¾	23	23	22¼
			Mid-Cont Pet	3800	13	12⅝	13	12⅝
			Midland Steel	2900	19¾	19	19	19½
			Min Moline	500	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
			Min SP&SSM ll	1700	23¾	22¼	22½	22⅞
			Mo Kan & Tex	1500	13½	12	12	12
			Mo K&T pf	1200	29¾	29	29	28½
			Mo Pacific pf	700	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
			Mohawk Carpet	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝
			Monsanto Chem	20	81½

Financial: News and Comment

Farley Declares Recovery Being Surely Achieved

Postmaster-General Says Economic Structure Is Being Overhauled

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—Consolidation of the gains made against the economic depression during the first year of the Roosevelt Administration is one of the chief aims of the President at the beginning of his second year in the White House, according to Postmaster-General James A. Farley. Mr. Farley holds that the economic situation is becoming clarified, and that while recovery may seem to be slow, it is surely being achieved. From now on the attack against the depression will be carried forward more vigorously on all fronts, he declared in an address at the dinner of the drug, chemical and allied trades sections of the New York Board of Trade at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night.

Mr. Farley described the purposes of the Administration as being to see to it "that the fruits of labor from now on are more equally divided; that the rights of capital are adequately respected, and that the rights of the people are jealously guarded."

"The entire economic structure of the country—industrially, agriculturally and financially—is being overhauled, disciplined and placed in the service of all the people," he continued.

"I do not pretend to say that recovery is complete or that the recovery program is perfect. Much remains to be done, and the days to come will bring with them some of the old anxieties. . . . Now we are entering the first spring in four years that comes with promise.

"The stimulation in business by government expenditure so far will take up a lot of slack. As we swing toward the full tide of business under the New Deal, I am sure that our business pepole have learned much, and learned most of all that only by keeping all our people busy can we assure our own prosperity.

"Undoubtedly there have developed weaknesses and mistakes, but the finest thing about the leader that is responsible for all of it is his willingness to acknowledge where the errors have occurred and his willingness to correct them. Here is a flexible program. Should injustices develop, they will be straightened out.

"Altogether, we are getting along pretty well—better than we dared hope a year ago."

Mr. Farley defended the cost of the recovery program, saying that while it would bring the national debt as of June 30, 1934, to more than $29,000,000,000, "this would be less than Great Britain's national debt of more than $39,000,000,000."

"If Great Britain . . . can maintain her credit with such a national debt, it seems reasonable to conclude that the United States, with her greater per capita wealth and with returning prosperity, will be able to do this," he added.

French Financial Situation Improved

PARIS, March 9 (AP)—Improvement in the French financial situation was reported to the Cabinet by Germain Martin, Minister of Finance.

Pointing particularly to the decrease in withdrawals of gold from the Bank of France for the week ended March 2, he said only 43,000,000 francs (approximately $2,795,000) were taken out, as compared to 463,000,000 francs (approximately $30,095,000) withdrawn the previous week.

Deposits in postal savings banks, he added, were higher than withdrawals.

When he feels confidence is sufficiently restored, the Minister explained, he plans a large loan. Despite the financial improvement funds are low and the Government already has had to raise its interest rate from 2½ to 3 per cent to entice lenders.

Bank Clearings Gain Over Preceding Week

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Bank clearings at all leading cities in the United States for the week ended March 7 totaled $5,249,696,000, according to Dun & Bradstreet. No comparison with a year ago can be made because of the national banking holiday in effect at that time, but an increase of $987,578,000 is shown over the preceding week.

Clearings in New York City amounted to $3,712,429,000, which was an increase of $66,564,000 over the $3,645,865,000 reported in the preceding week.

Urges Reciprocal Pacts To Further U. S. Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, March 9—Reciprocal treaties between the United States and European and Latin-American countries for trade purposes are urged in a letter sent to Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, by the Foreign Trade Bureau of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, through its chairman, Dr. W. F. Gephart.

It is the opinion of foreign trade interests in St. Louis that the reciprocal trade treaty with Colombia has been so beneficial that the plan should be extended as soon as possible to other nations.

Dr. Gephart's communication also advocated arrangement for financing long-term export paper and the insuring of adequate allotment in payment of commercial accounts in Brazil. The St. Louis organization, based this latter recommendation on the fact that imports from Brazil are three times greater than the exports of the United States to that South American country.

For Private Initiative

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Dr. Warren M. Persons

Consulting Economist, Formerly Professor at Harvard.

Most Classes Of Cattle Selling At Higher Level

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 9—Most classes of cattle closed at strong to higher prices compared with late last week at Chicago, while lightweight hogs closed lower and others higher, and sharp declines were noted in the lamb market, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and yearlings sold steady to 25 cents higher than the close of last week.

An extreme top of $7.50 was paid for long yearlings, best 1203-pound steers reaching $7.40, 1318 pounds $7.35, and 1418 pounds, $7.

Numerous loads big weight steers sold at $4.75-$5.75. Heifers advanced 15-25 cents this week, best scoring $6.25.

Bulls sold steady at $3.40 downward. Vealers broke $1, bulking at $4.50-$5.50, a few upward to $6.50. Stockers and feeders continue scarce with little change in price.

Hogs scaling below 220 pounds lost 15-25 cents compared with Friday of last week, while others and packing sows advanced mostly 25 cents. The late top was $4.75, with bulk 180-300 pounds, $4.50-$4.70; big weights down to $4.25 or below; 140-170 pounds, unevenly $3.50-$4.50; pigs $2.50-$3.50, and packing sows $3.65-$4.

The fat lamb market broke 65-90 cents, bulk 75 cents or more off compared with late last week. Bulk better grade offerings turned late at $9-$9.10, best $9.26, with some as low as $8.75.

One Illinois Banker Tells RFC Head Now Is No Time to Lend

CHICAGO, March 9 (AP)—Commenting on a report that a "black list" was being prepared of banks unwilling to make loans on responsible securities for the aid of industry and business, J. M. Nichols, president of the First National Bank of Englewood, who has kept his institution almost liquid, said in a letter to Jesse H. Jones, head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation:

"If so protecting the deposits of some 16,000 persons has become a felony, then we are eligible for the black list and proposed boycott. Turn on the heat, if you will. But not a dollar of our customers' money is going toward the support of busted industry and idiotic professor-born ideas. My first duty is to my depositors and not to you or the Democratic Party.

"When I believe that our merchants can safely and profitably borrow money, with a reasonable assurance of paying it back, I shall tell them so. In the meantime, we sit tight. It is not my money; neither is it yours. It is the depositors'. If they are not satisfied with the way we conduct a bank, they may withdraw it, put it in their sock, or bury it where they will. Then possibly some of you political crooners can induce them to make these loans to industry themselves. I refuse to take this responsibility, as I do not believe this a safe time either to borrow or to loan."

Substantial Gain In Freight Loadings

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The American Railway Associated announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended March 3 were 604,137 cars, an increase of 30,766 over the preceding week, 122,929 over the corresponding week in 1933 and 44,658 above 1932.

Miscellaneous freight loaded for the week of March 3 was 205,929 cars, an increase of 10,253 above the preceding week, 44,520 above 1933 and 9313 above 1932; less than carlot merchandise, 162,397, an increase of 18,255 above the preceding week and 128 above 1933, but a decrease of 29,107 below 1932.

General Motors Sales Abroad Rise 62.3 P. C.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—General Motors sales abroad from all sources for the month of February totaled 11,195 units, an increase of 62.3 per cent over the total for February, 1933.

For the year to date, overseas sales have totaled 21,512, and have run 71.9 per cent ahead of the corresponding period in 1933, and 58 per cent ahead of 1932.

The continued recovery in evidence is world-wide in its extent, and applies not only to the corporation's products manufactured in the United States and Canada, but also to the Opel product manufactured in Germany, and the Vauxhall product manufactured in England.

Well-Known Economist Favors Privately Owned Power Plants

Warren M. Persons, Former Harvard Professor, Doubts Efficiency of Political Control—Hits Price Fixing—Says Private Initiative Not Repudiated

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—Private electricity plants, if freed from the tax burden imposed by municipal, county, state and federal governments, could give substantially lower rates than tax-free municipal plants, was the conclusion drawn by Dr. Warren M. Persons after an extensive study of the utilities subject.

Dr. Persons, well-known consulting economist, was a professor of economics at the Harvard Graduate School from 1916 to 1928 where he was a colleague of Prof. O. M. W. Sprague. His conclusions based upon factual findings were published recently in a pamphlet. Some of this material was used with his consent by the attorney for the Niagara-Hudson Company at the hearing on Wednesday in Albany of Governor Herbert H. Lehman's proposal to strictly regulate the State's public utilities.

Favors Private Plants

With the controversy waging pro and con against municipal ownership of public utilities, Dr. Person's study is of timely interest although he compiled his data last summer.

"I am inclined to favor privately owned plants," Dr. Persons told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in a special interview yesterday.

"I doubt the efficiency of political management," he added. "The way our government has developed, we don't have much civil service in cities and particularly in the higher positions.

"Municipal ownership may work out if we would develop a class of 'career men' in government whose operations would not be controlled by political reasons. Until such time, I favor private initiative."

Reminded of reports of glaring irregularities on state power commissions allegedly controlled by powerful financial interests, Dr. Persons denied, this was generally so, to the best of his knowledge. Regarding the New York Public Service Commission, he said:

Not Power-Controlled

"As far as I know, the members of the commission have been appointed with the public view in mind and I don't believe they are controlled by power interests. There is no question in my mind that the sympathy of the able chairman of the board, Mr. Milo R. Maltbie, is with the consumer. Another member was formerly a minister and then Socialist mayor of Schenectady before appointed to the commission."

Professor Persons was of the opinion that public utilities should be owned privately for the sake of efficiency. He added that there were some very efficiently operated plants ownd by municipalities, but that generally the most advanced and leaders in introducing new methods have been the privately owned ones. He pointed to the Hartford Electric Company at Hartford, Conn., as such an outstanding example.

There are innumerable factors that enter into a comparison of rates that probably make them all unfair, Dr. Persons stressed. He said that the rates in different states or cities in which diversity of operating conditions is sure to exist "tell little or nothing as to whether customers in one city are more economically supplied with light and power than those in another city."

"Differences in density of population, fuel costs, proximity to water for power or condensing purposes, taxes, continuity in use of plant, and other factors necessitate wide diversity of rates per kilowatt hour, and of monthly bills to consumers for identical service in different localities," he continued.

Dr. Persons, however, made a comparison of data from 24 large municipal plants and from 24 large private companies and came to the following assumption.

"In 1932, taxes paid by private companies (and indirectly through rates by the customers of private companies) amounted to more than a third of the gross receipts from domestic consumers. If private plants were to be made tax free, like municipal plants, it would be possible for the private companies in the 24 cities examined to reduce their domestic rates far below the average rates of 24 comparable municipally owned plants.'

Discussing the Tennessee Valley project, Dr. Persons held that the aim of the Tennessee Valley Authority to set a standard of rates for companies was all right for just that section, but it was impossible for it to serve as a "yardstick" for the whole United States. The costs would be different in different sections of the country, and the consumption, of course, differs. "Price also depends on how much the section is industrialized," he added.

Cannot Have Same Prices

"The idea of having the same price for kilowatt hours in all parts of the country is just as foolish as having the same price for bananas," Dr. Persons stated. "You certainly can't have the same price for electricity on top of Pikes Peak as any place else.

"If the people in Tennessee Valley electrify widely enough the rates there will be paying rates. If they don't, they will be losing rates. In order to completely electrify they will have to buy the equipment and if they do that it will cost the Government about $2 for every $1 it put into the project."

The chief obstacle to using electricity is not the rates, but the cost of equipment like refrigerators and other appliances, the use of which would boost electricity sales, he said.

Dr. Persons emphasized that the problem which most plants had to solve was evening out production over 24 hours of the day and throughout the year. Public utilities have to build their plants large enough to give service at the "peak load" and maintain the cost of maintenance throughout the idle periods.

"The more uniformly the service is distributed throughout the day and year, the lower rate the plants can give," he noted.

Denounces Price-Fixing

Price-fixing and its inevitable results were emphatically denounced. "Government price-fixing in competitive industries destroys economic freedom, individual liberty and our present form of government," he began.

"What has been done so far has not been with the objective of changing our economic system or as a step toward turning our government over to Fascism or Socialism. We have a form of government built on private initiative and the issue of changing this system has not been explicitly put up to the people to vote upon. If it were, I believe it would be defeated by about 10 to one.

"If the government embarks on a nation-wide program of prixe-fixing," Dr. Persons stated, "we would have to organize our government on altogether different lines. There then would be much more for the government to do because we'd all be working for it. It would have to maintain an interstate railroad commission with all its various classifications, automobile commission and interstate commissions for all lines of industry.

"I am against price-fixing by the government except in the 'natural monopolies' such as railroads, utilities, etc., and then only with the different conditions that obtain in different sections taken into account."

The World's Business

One Influence, or Many?

MR. HENRY MORGENTHAU'S testimony before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee leaves one with the impression that there has been nothing else at work on commodity prices than the gold policy of the Administration.

Dr. Lionel D. Edie

Reputedly there is a loose sort of organization in existence called FRBC—For Roosevelt Before the Convention! The label is said to be a distinct aid to the job-hunter who hopes to win a post under the Federal Government. Similarly there ought to be an order for economists called RBD—Right Before the Depression—to be worn by the economist who hopes to win the confidence of the public. If there were such a label in existence, Dr. Lionel D. Edie would have earned the right to wear it. In 1927 and 1928 he was continually pointing out danger signals, but his was a voice crying out in a wilderness. One should approach his new book "Dollars" with this record in view. It gives the work an authoritativeness which is indorsed by the reading. For here is the book that will stand alongside the recent Brookings volume by Dr. Leo Pasvolsky as a first-class critique of the vastly important money policy of the Roosevelt Administration.

Theory of Prices

What determines prices is one of those perennial questions which are likely to grow in discussion as governments take over more responsibility for those prices. The strictly orthodox brush aside all price-raising or price-stabilizing efforts. They describe them as "tinkering with the law of supply and demand," a law held as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. The argument is perfectly valid against particular price-fixing schemes, from the British experiment with rubber to the American experiment with wheat. It has never seemed to me, however, to be valid against the current efforts to *influence* prices by the artificial manipulation of money. In his recent annual address to the stockholders of the Midland Bank (London), Mr. Reginald McKenna provides those of us who think this way with a very serviceable controversial weapon. "No one disputes that price is governed by supply and demand," he says, "but the enunciation of this so-called law amounts to no more than saying that two and two make four. The law is of universal application, simply because economists give the name 'price' to the result of the action of supply and demand—not to what the seller would like to get or the buyer to pay, but to what in the haggle between the two is ultimately agreed upon. Our present concern is not with economic truisms, but with the factors that go to make up demand and supply. One of the factors of demand, indeed in some respects the most important as the most subject to rapid variation, is the quantity of money available for the purchase of commodities, and it is entirely proper to ask consideration of the principle which should guide the central bank in determining what the quantity of money should be." Mr. McKenna, incidentally, is that rare bird among bankers, a monetary reformer.

The Weakest Link

It was no accident that the international financial crisis, which started three years ago this month, came to the surface in Austria. Austria had existed on foreign borrowing. Since there is no chance at all that the loans can ever be repaid in full without some change in the Austrian status, such foreign borrowing really amounted to foreign charity. Naturally, however, the lenders did not think of themselves in the rôle of charity dispensers. So, when money nervousness developed, the run was first directed at the weakest link in the entire international chain, Austria.

Big Salaries

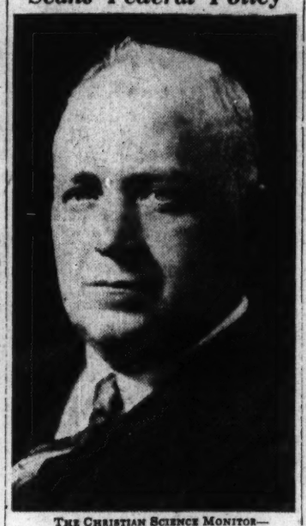
In the Roosevelt scheme of things reform has had a habit of following disclosures. It might therefore be that some action is pending in connection with corporation salaries. Action has already been taken against railroad presidents. But these are given pocket money compared with other executives. A bill which at one time stood a good chance of being passed by Congress contained a provision that no company to which a loan was made by the RFC should pay any salary exceeding $17,500 a year. At least compared with congressional salaries, this is more reasonable pay. Should the Government, however, hand down a decision as to what is a reasonable salary? The question really doesn't arise. The tax weapon is enough protection against such excessive salaries if the stockholders themselves are too apathetic to put a stop to it.

Non-Voting Stock

So cynical did some corporate managers become in the 1920's that they decided to dispense with stocks having voting power. The device of non-voting stock was invented. Stockholders had shown themselves so apathetic toward their own interests that managers felt that they might as well not bother them with the formality of filling out proxies. The public bought the new stock as enthusiastically as the other kind. But the invention was too barefaced for the New York Stock Exchange. In 1926 it decided to withhold listing privileges from such stock. This is a deprivation which means a great deal to corporations anxious to distribute the ownership of their stock and to maintain a ready market for it.

H. B. E.

Scans Federal Policy



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood & Underwood

Dr. Harold G. Moulton

Economist and President of Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.

Construction Awards 300 P. C. Above 1932

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—Private awards raise this week's contracts to $34,023,000, the largest amount for this year, it is shown in a report from Engineering News-Record. This is 300 per cent over the average March week in 1933.

Although private awards of $18,625,000 represent 55 per cent of the total compared with a previous average of 16 per cent, public awards dropped 20 per cent from $19,637,000 the week before to $15,398,000 in this past week. Three-fourths of this drop, according to the report, is in Federal awards and one-fourth in state and municipal. Federal awards amounted to $3,265,000 compared with $6,370,000 last week.

Yield Rates on Bankers' Acceptances Are Lower

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Yield rates on bankers' acceptances were lowered ¼ of 1 per cent for all maturities today.

By this decline rates were put back to approximately the low levels prevailing near the end of January, 1933, which were the minimums in the history of bill trading.

The cut in yield rates, it was explained by the American Acceptance Council, was due to the fact that the supply of bills available in the market was small in comparison with the buying orders in the hands of dealers. Banks have been unwilling to release acceptances in any volume, in view of the still narrow outlets for their large excess reserves.

Federal Intermediate Credit Bank Loan

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 9—Public offering of a new issue of $25,000,000 Federal Intermediate Credit Banks 2 per cent collateral trust debentures, dated March 15, 1934, and due in six and nine months, is announced by Charles R. Dunn, fiscal agent.

These debentures are eligible collateral for 15-day loans, by member banks, at the Federal Reserve banks under an act of Congress approved May 19, 1932.

Growing Federal Control of Trade Viewed Leniently

Brookings Institute Head Says Federal Policies to Date Not Alarming

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 9—Declaring that "the prospects for improving business and stable financial conditions throughout the year 1934 are distinctly good," Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of the Brookings Institution, appealed to business men not to view with too great alarm the increasing government control of business on the grounds that the results may be far better than anyone anticipates at present.

Dr. Moulton addressed the Illinois Manufacturers' Costs Association, which, in its announcement of the meeting, held yesterday, pointed out that "many authorities contend that the Government is undertaking to unduly manage or dictate the policies of manufacturing, industry, railroads, banks, farms, and in fact all phases of domestic and foreign commerce."

Defends Federal Policies

The speaker, however, took a much more lenient view, admitting that by keeping the relationship between government and business in proper balance, the Government may still exercise greater control than it has in the past and yet "not only preserve the real virtues of private initiative and competition but at the same time gradually achieve a much more stable and productive governmental and economic system than we have had."

He defended the policy of the Federal Government to date on the grounds that sufficient care was being taken to preserve individual initiative and encourage competition.

"The ultimate test of any system of economics and government," he said, "is its effects upon the lives of individuals. Will it in the long run generate and strengthen these creative qualities upon which individual and social progress depends, and will the results of progress find the widest possible dissemination among the masses of mankind?

"Up to the present time, at least, our Government is bearing definitely in mind in practically all of its varied activities the fundamental importance of preserving individual initiative and the spirit of business enterprise. It is clearly not the intention, for example, to abolish the individual farm proprietor, or to eliminate the profit system in industry. Competition in the production of goods and services is not being destroyed, it is merely being placed upon a different plane."

Sees Business Expansion

"While foreseeing continued improvement of business in the coming year, Dr. Moulton said it cannot be denied that business activity has expanded very materially during the past year.

"It is shown in commodity and security prices, in industrial employment, and in the earnings of industry," he continued. "The fears so widely expressed in September and October that the rising costs could not be absorbed have not, in the large, thus far proved justified. The comparatively good earnings record of a wide range of corporations during the last six months is distinctly encouraging, to say the least.

"Moreover, the improvement that has occurred is world wide in its scope. From almost every country come reports of increasing output, decreasing unemployment, and rising prices. International trade is expanding slowly but surely with beneficial effects upon the business of all countries.

"There is another side to this picture to be sure. There has been as yet little expansion in long-time investment, and far too large a part of the increased employment is of a temporary nature—financed by the Government. Nevertheless, as we look forward throughout the current year I think the prospect for fairly active business is good."

Approves Loan To Baltimore & Ohio

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company received Interstate Coommerce Commission approval today of a loan of $1,500,000 from the Public Woorks Administration to buy 35,000 tons of new steel rails and necessary fastenings and fixtures.

The total expenditure will consist of $2,175,400 for material and $175,000 for labor. The company, however, asked only to borrow $1,500,000 and to issue 10-year 4 per cent registered serial notes which will be sold to the Government.

Tacoma Pulp Company Has Orders for Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash., March 9—Two years ago the Shaffer Box Company of this city became involved in financial difficulties so serious that the plant was closed and 200 men lost their jobs. Improved business brought about the reorganization of the company, and, under the name of the Shaffer Pulp Company, the plant is being reconditioned and will soon open for business and all the old employees will be put back on the pay roll.

Nor is that all of this glad story, for the great quantities of supplies and raw products required will keep fully 400 other Tacoma men in steady employment.

Speaking of the months that lie ahead, Ralph Shaffer, president of the company, says, "We have pulp business ahead that will keep us operating steadily all the year. We will run the plant 24 hours a day, divided into four shifts. As all our pulp will be sold in the East and Middle West, we anticipate bringing in around $1,000,000 a year of outside money to Tacoma."

Federal Reserve Monetary Stock At Record High

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Balances of Federal Reserve member banks yesterday reached a record of $3,313,000,000.

This figure, a $220,000,000 increase in the last week, represented more than $1,000,000,000 in reserves above legal requirements, exerting a pressure for business loans.

Accompanying the increase in excess reserves was a new record of $4,152,948,000 in gold reserves of the system as more gold purchases were transferred to the Treasury's account. The actual increase in monetary gold stock during the week was $155,000,000 or a new high of $7,556,000,000.

The Reserve board's survey of the system's condition said:

"Daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended March 7, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was $2,559,000,000, a decrease of $15,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of $1,060,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1933.

"On March 7 total Reserve Bank credit amounted to $2,539,000,000, a decrease of $28,000,000 for the week.

"Bills discounted declined $3,000,000 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and $5,000,000 at all Federal Reserve banks. The System's holdings of bills bought in open market declined $16,000,000 and of Treasury certificates and bills $13,000,000, while holdings of United States Treasury notes increased $13,000,000."

Water Concern Plans New Utility Scheme For Municipalities

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9 (AP)—A new version of municipal ownership of utilities in which 40 cities and towns will eventually become joint proprietors of a $50,000,000 company is contemplated by Water Properties Company, Ltd., of San Francisco.

The company agrees to purchase the local distribution systems and present them to the cities which have signed contracts for the purchase of water at specified amounts for 30 years. At the expiration of the contract period the cities become owners of the physical properties of the company and will operate it as an immense utility district.

San Jose, Calif., has signed a contract and the City Councils of Stockton and several other northern California cities have the project under consideration. Guy L. Hardison of Santa Paula, president of the company, said today that between 40 and 50 cities and towns will participate in the private-municipal ownership venture.

Construction of a half-mile-long dam on the American River and a 200-mile network of pipe to carry the water are expected to be started within the next few months, Mr. Hardison said, and are to be completed by July, 1937.

"The cities will have control over the distribution of water within their own corporate limits, will fix their own rates and make collections," Hardison said.

Refinancing Loan For American Metal

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The American Metal Company, Ltd., announces that it has concluded an agreement with a group of American banks for a $10,000,000 loan for the purpose of refinancing its four-year 5½ per cent notes maturing April 1, of which $13,620,000 are outstanding.

The company will supply the additional sum needed to pay off the obligations. The loan is for two years and will be in three months' notes with the right to seven renewals. Interest will be 5 per cent annually. A 1 per cent commission for the first year is to be paid when the loan is made and a similar amount will be paid at the beginning of the second year on the amount still unpaid.

The banking group is headed by the First National Bank of Boston. Other members are Chase National Bank, Irving Trust Company, Manufacturers Trust Company, Chemical National Bank and Trust Company, Commercial National Bank and Trust Company, and Bank of the Manhattan Company, all of New York.

The company is to deposit collateral which had a total value of about $25,800,000 on Dec. 31 last.

Business Gains In February Are More Than Usual

Government Survey Reveals Encouraging Expansion in Industry

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—A more than usual business gain in February and a moderate improvement in January were reported today by the official "survey of current business" by the Government.

"The expansion in industrial production," the report said, "has been greater than the usual seasonal rise for this period, and the statistics of car loadings also show a favorable trend in primary distribution."

Although employment and pay rolls declined between mid-December and mid-January, preliminary data as of mid-February indicated an improvement in private employment and pay rolls.

Retail sales data indicated a decline in January of about the usual proportions, following the greater than seasonal increases of December.

Construction contracts have tended to lag since December and the seasonally adjusted index has declined following the rapid rise in the last four months of 1933.

Foreign trade statistics revealed a decrease in exports in January which was only partially accounted for by seasonal factors and a rise in imports.

Commodity prices have tended upward in recent weeks. The wholesale commodity price index was nearly 5 per cent higher in the week ended Feb. 17 than in the third week of December. Retail prices and the cost of living also advanced in January.

The Interstate Commerce Commission approved one PWA loan to a railroad and received applications from two others for loans to buy steel rails and other new equipment.

The Baltimore & Ohio Company received approval of a loan of $1,500,000 to assist in buying 35,000 tons of steel rail and fixtures.

Receivers for the Seaboard Airline Railway Company asked permission to borrow $3,500,000, and the Boston & Maine Railroad Company asked for a loan of $1,550,000.

The commission has approved every such application. Increasing output in most of the major manufacturing industries, and the larger production of coal, resulted in an advance of three points in the adjusted index of industrial production in January to 78 per cent of the 1923-25 average.

Production was substantially higher than in 1933 and was 7 per cent above 1932.

Gain of 121 P. C. By Class I Roads Shown in January

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The bureau of railway economics reported last night the net operating income of Class I railroads in January was $30,931,205, an increase of $13,585,010, or 127 per cent over the same month last year.

The return rate was 2.16 per cent on the property investments of the roads, compared with the 0.94 rate for January, 1933. The report was based on earnings of 149 roads with a 239,511 total mileage.

Gross operating revenues for the month were $258,005,695, as against $226,555,138 in January, last year, a 13.9 per cent gain, while operating expenses totaled $195,848,887, against $181,679,760 last year. The $20,770 333 paid in taxes was a reduction of 4.5 per cent under the January, 1933, figure.

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MANUSCRIPTS corrected, typed, marketed. MARY B. AYRES PRESS, 97 Greenwich Ave., New York. Publishers of "What Manner of Love."

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WOMEN, BE FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT. Backed by years' consistent advertising in the Monitor, we offer pleasant, profitable commission work. Take orders children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie, slips. Opportunities earn free dresses. Many Monitor readers make money this way. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 378, Indianapolis, Ind.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Due to reduced circumstances, large room, private bath, near Christian Science church; very reasonable. Univ. 9104.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Pleasant room with quiet family; 26 near Harvard Sq. Box B-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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N. Y. C., 301 West 109th St., Apt. 7-B—Attractive, quiet, running water, elevator; convenient transportation. Academy 2-4385. GARRETT.

N. Y. C., 1 West 68th St. (Apt. 7-N)—Sunny room overlooking Park; near church, subway station; references. Endicott 2-6275.

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G. A. Delesdernier
TAILOR
Cleansing, Pressing and Repairing
44 LEONARD STREET PHONE 0637

BOSTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Commonwealth 4330 Advertising Records

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

Genuine Eugene Waving
Artistic Haircutting
W. RITTER
Room 725 100 Boylston Street Han. 0318

Anne Mason Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in
Marcel and Permanent Waving
193 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
Phone Kenmore 4397

Now Is the Time
to select your new spring hat from a complete assortment. Hand Craft Hats, $5 and up.
Mme. Buettel Arnould
FRENCH MILLINERY
37 Temple Pl. *Over Whitney's*

Alice W. Richardson
Joan Lincoln
ALL BRANCHES OF HAIRDRESSING
PERMANENT WAVING
236 Huntington Ave., Boston Ken. 6184

ROSS BROTHERS
Fine Shoes
PROPERLY FITTED
REASONABLE PRICES
80 Boylston Street, Little Building

Harriet H. Malcolmson Telephone
Catherine G. Briggs Kenmore 4042
Roosevelt Beauty Salon
395 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving
Marcel and Finger Waving, Haircutting
Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials

Dr. Frederick W. Stone
Optometrist
120 TREMONT ST., Room 525 Han. 4155
Hours 9 to 5 P. M.

BOSTON—Jamaica Plain

Milk and Cream
Under Personal Supervision
Delivered in Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, Roslindale, West Roxbury, Mattapan, Milton
George J. Knapp
24 John A. Andrew Street
Jam. 1830 Res. Jam. 1221

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

BOSTON—Roxbury

MANUFACTURERS and RENTERS of
GOWNS COATS — Federal National Linen Service Co. — APRONS TOWELS
Tel. 1310
HIGhland 7330 COLUMBUS AVE
BOSTON, MASS.
Estab. 1912 GARrison 3293
R. DAVISON & SON
196 Humboldt Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.
Cleansers CUSTOM TAILORS Dyers
Expert Alterations and Repairs. Guaranteed Workmanship. *We call and deliver.*

BRAINTREE

Firestone Batteries
Extra Power
Guaranteed 18 months at
Cliff Hall's
Texaco Service Station
Academy and Wash Sts. Tel. Bra. 0006

Seersucker for Spring Dresses....39c yd.
Organdie Neckwear 50c, 59c, $1.00
Organdie Ruffings.....10c to 50c yd.
Excella and Simplicity Patterns
PARSONS DRY GOODS CO.
STORRS SQUARE BRAINTREE, MASS.

BROOKLINE

In Brookline *It's*
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

The shop of personal attention
MRS. WICKEN
PERMANENT, MARCEL, FINGER and WATER WAVING
Shampooing, Manicuring, Face Massage, Scalp Treatment, Bobbing and Hair Dyeing.
Tel. Aspinwall 9025
1372 BEACON ST., COOLIDGE CORNER

FLOWERS
F. E. PALMER
Established 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 NEWTON ST. Phone Longwood 3300
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

CAMBRIDGE

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37 HURON AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE
Univ. 3432-W 9-12 Daily

CARSTEIN COAL COMPANY
47 Cogswell Ave. Tel. Porter 0574
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Fuel Oil
Fireplace Wood
Anthracite and Bituminous
COAL

Buy Now!
ANDERSON & RUFLE
QUALITY FURNITURE
Repairing, Reupholstering and Mattress Work
30 DUNSTER ST., CAMBRIDGE Univ. 3344

RUTH EVELYN FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
27 Brattle Street / 1762 Mass Avenue } CAMBRIDGE

Simpson Jeweler
Harvard Square Cambridge
We Specialize in Fine
WATCH REPAIRING

J. F. Olsson & Co.
Easter Cards
Are Out
43 Brattle Street Univ. 0938

CONFECTIONS OF THE FINEST QUALITY
Ice Cream Made of Real Cream Only
Delicious Luncheons
FISKE'S CANDY SHOPS
3 Brattle St., Harvard Square, Cambridge
Payson Park, Belmont
Hotel Statler, Boston (Candy only)

Colburn, Jeweler
Be Not Alarmed
Big Ben will waken you with a smile and on time.
14 Boylston St. Univ. 5343
Harvard Square

CONSULT US ABOUT
DECORATIONS
PAPERHANGING, KALSOMINING
GRAINING and GLAZING
Prompt Service at Reasonable Prices
FRED HAYDEN, 28 Palmer Street
Established 1891 Tel. University 1897

The By-Way Inn
1582 Massachusetts Avenue
Reduced rates. Comfortable rooms. Convenient to the colleges and Christian Science church. Special terms to persons desiring a real *home* and unexcelled table.
Telephone Univ. 2613

CAMBRIDGE (Continued)

Shop at
Edith Goodell Shops
1676 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
78 Trapelo Rd., Belmont, Mass.

Our Spring Collection of
Dresses, Hats and Hosiery
is fascinating
Dresses 5.75 to 18.75
Junior Misses' and Women's
Surely you can't afford to be without a dress from our markdown rack. Priced as low as 2.75.

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE AND HOLYOKE STREET
BRANCH
2078 MASS. AVE., NORTH CAMBRIDGE

Cape Cod Shirts
ONE PRICE $1.75
No Shrinking. White, Blue, Tan, Green. Collar Attached or Neckband
Harvard Coöperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE CAMBRIDGE

Ford
Buy Now
THE NEW FORD V-8
Now on Display
Used Cars
Harvard Automobile Co.
1236 MASS. AVENUE, HARVARD SQUARE
Univ. 9460—9461—9462

QUALITY FLOWERS
SUPERIOR SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES
COVIN
HARVARD SQUARE UNIV. 9400
CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

DEDHAM

DEDHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY
Tel. DEDham 0108 121-131 East St.
WE AIM TO PLEASE
Work called for and delivered in Allston, Back Bay, Brighton, Brookline, Dedham, Dorchester, Dover, Hyde Park, Walpole, Jamaica Plain, Medfield, Newton, Needham, West Roxbury, Norwood, Quincy, Roslindale, Roxbury, Belmont, Milton, Waban, Mattapan, Watertown, Wellesley, Canton, Readville

Thompson Motors, Inc.
CHEVROLET
Sales—Parts—Service—Accessories
General Repairing—Body Duco Work
Storage
17 Eastern Ave. Tel. 0480 Dedham
"Used Cars and Trucks"

ECONOMY GROCERY STORE
Roast Pork ..... lb. 18c
Coco Regular Flour, 24½ lb. bag, 89c
Large Bag Pastry Flour 39c
Large Rinso ..... 2 pkgs. 37c
Oakdale Square Ded. 1385
Mgr. E. Morrway
Free Delivery

"Everything in Hardware"
KYANIZE PAINTS
See us before you paint.
F. W. CARSON CO.
Phone Ded. 0018 586 High St., Dedham

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS—ICE
BRICK—LIME—CEMENT
HAY and GRAIN
Phones Ded. 0051, 0052
57 Eastern Avenue, Dedham
Please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Scatter Sunshine With EASTER CARDS
DEDHAM BOOK SHOP
404 Washington St. Dedham, Mass.
Phone Ded. 0631

FITCHBURG

Deposits next put on interest
APRIL 1st
Dividends are paid quarterly at the rate of 3½% per annum.
Worcester North Savings Institution
288-294 MAIN STREET

Ye Olde Oyster Bar
16th Century Restaurant
PRICHARD STREET

F. H. LANE CO.
Men's and Boys' Spring Clothing
Reasonably Priced 530 MAIN ST.

MILLER CLOTHING CO.
FORMAL SHOWING OF
New Spring Fashions for Miss and Matron
223 Main Street, opposite R. R. Station

Schadlich's Market
Choice Meats—Fish Vegetables
72 GREEN STREET Tel. 586

High Grade Shoe Repairing
Try Our New CEMENT Process
No increase in price.
GEORGE BROS.
386 MAIN STREET, CORNER MILL

Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

ANNA HARLOW
Hairdressing Shop
3 DAY STREET Tel. 2432

U. S. L. Batteries
TYDOL GAS
Bowker, Hamblin, Donlon Tire Co.
PUTNAM AND BROAD STREETS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

Clover Hill Ice Cream
Toasted Sandwiches
Baked Beans and Brown Bread Saturdays
Lunenburg Centre, Route 2
and
King's Corner, N. Leominster
Route 13
Telephone 737 for Milk or Cream delivered daily

GLOUCESTER

William G. Brown
1885 Company 1934
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

Rinso
The Granulated Soap
Groceries, Meat, Fish, Vegetables and Fruit
FRANK N. LYMAN
54 Federal St. Tel. 3684 Greenfield, Mass.

CLEARANCE SALE
Reduced Prices on All Types of Footwear
H. E. HAMILTON CO.
Successors to Hamilton & Butterfield
MAIN STREET GREENFIELD

HAVERHILL

Typewriters
Sold, Rented and Repaired
THE STATIONERY SHOP
27 Washington Square Tel. 1472

Best Quality Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
TAYLOR'S MARKET
18 WINTER STREET Tel. 230

"NOW IS THE TIME"
to let us help you with your Spring Cleaning of Curtains, Rugs and Blankets at the
Individual Family Laundry
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
Ralph E. Daniels, *Prop.* Tel. 161

HOLYOKE

VOSS Washing Machines $49.95
THE FASTEST WASHER BUILT
Approved by Good Housekeeping
Washes with the hand-washing method.
See this before you buy.
OSBORNE HARDWARE CO.
343 MAPLE ST. 913 HAMPDEN ST.

Women's Leather or Composition Heel Lifts on Wooden Heels, 25c
NAPOLEON BAIL
188 HIGH STREET

E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong Charles S. Kelley
INSURANCE
of Every Description
Phoenix Building, 593 Dwight St.

PREP SUITS
A New Showing for Spring
$20.00
Sporty new styles in Pinched and Bellows back. Checks and Plaids, also plain shades. Sizes 31 to 38.
A. T. GALLUP, Inc.
293 HIGH STREET

LAWRENCE

TWEEDY WEAVES in SPORT COATS
$19.75
Harris Tweed
Top Coats
in the New Checks
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LEXINGTON

New Line of SPRING BLOUSES, SILK UNDERWEAR, SLIPS, CORSETS, GIRDLES, CORSELETS, COLLARS and CUFFS.
The MODERN SHOP
Alice T. Swett
1800 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

The MINUTE SHOPPE
Mrs. E. M. Robinson
9 WALTHAM STREET Tel. Lex. 0991-W
Easter Is the Season of Gladness
We have the newest EASTER CARDS and cards for all occasions.

SELTZER
The Lexington Tailor
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
1853 MASS. AVE. Tel. Lex. 0569

Hubert D. Broderic
INSURANCE
ANNUITIES
147 Milk Street, Boston Hubbard 3800
9 Hancock Ave., Lexington Lex. 0900

Lexington Fruit Co.
Fruits—Vegetables
1740 MASS. AVENUE
Tel. Lex. 0789

LOWELL

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK ST. Phone 4400

Pride
JEWELER
LOWELL, MASS.
181 CENTRAL STREET

Fearer's Shoe Store
198 MERRIMACK STREET
Exclusive Agent for
QUEEN QUALITY SHOES
for women—and many other well-known makes for the entire family.

LOWELL (Continued)

NOW GOING ON
Spring Sale of Notions
Spring Sale of Housewares
Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People

SALE!
Boucle Suits, $9.94
You'd expect to pay at least $15 for these 2-piece styles.
SECOND FLOOR
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

Be Radiant in a New Spring Hat
Hats are the big news of the season . . . And the most interesting styles launched for spring are on display now.
$1.98 to $4.98
T. W. ROGERS CO
UNION STREET LYNN

Women's and Misses' Two-Piece TWEED SWAGGER SUITS
for Spring and Easter
$16.75 to $39.75
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET LYNN
Member NRA

FLOWERS
William Miller & Sons
1888—*FLORISTS*—1934
884 WESTERN AVE., LYNN
Tel. Breakers 4577
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

COAL COKE—OIL
Sprague, Breed
Stevens & Newhall, Inc.
BREAKERS 1400

MALDEN

FRANCES J. SHUTE
Hairdresser
Waving—Manicuring
Facials
22 Park St., Malden
Tel. 1033

PACKARD NASH
KELVINATOR
Malden Center Garage, Inc.
466-470 MAIN ST., MALDEN, MASS.
TEL. 1066—4795

Latest Spring Clothing
NOW READY
Suits—Topcoats, $22.50
BAKER CLOTHING CO.
440 MAIN STREET MALDEN

We are now serving a tempting Sunday Dinner that will appeal to the most discriminating and at a most reasonable price.
Also Appetizing Daily Menus
RUSSO'S
Restaurant
424 MAIN STREET MALDEN

The New Spring Hat
features
Quality and Smartness
Dorothy Benham
147 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN
Telephone 0631-W

MEDFORD

PETROLEUM CARBON
The IDEAL Fuel
Send for circular describing this ashless—odorless—smokeless fuel.
Fuel Oil and New England Coke
GLENDALE COAL CO.
47 MEDFORD STREET, CHARLESTOWN
Tel. Charlestown 1107

Home of Quality and Service
Medford Square Meat Shop
Fresh Dressed Vermont Turkeys
Native Chickens and Capons
Excellent quality—Reasonable prices.
8 Forest Street—Medford Square
Telephone Mystic 3310

"Say It With Flowers"
WINTHROP SQUARE GREENHOUSES
THORWALD HANSEN
Flowers for All Occasions
Watch for Our Week-End Specials
242 HIGH STREET Mystic 3330

JOHN J. FAY
"THE PARTICULAR PLUMBER"
DELCO OIL BURNERS, AMERICAN RADIATOR, HEATING PRODUCTS
REFRIGERATION
Gas Ranges and Appliances
Stove and Furnace Repairing
157A MAIN STREET
Store TELEPHONES *Residence*
MYSTIC 1037-W MYSTIC 1037-R
MYSTIC 1784-W MYSTIC 1784-R

GIFTS *LINGERIE*
The RAYE HAT SHOP
(R. Raye Abbott, Proprietor)
34 HIGH STREET, MEDFORD SQUARE
COSTUME JEWELRY — HOSIERY

WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER
MYSTIC
CLEANSERS and DYERS
TAILORING—FURRIERS
Specializing in Real French Dry Cleaning
617 MAIN ST. Tel. MYSTIC 4575R

MELROSE

SPRING HATS
Smart and Wearable
MISS NADEAU
Tel. 3466-M 491 Main St.

C. B. & F. H. GOSS, Inc.
COAL COKE WOOD OIL
MASONS' SUPPLIES
TEL. 0794—0795

NEEDHAM

The Grace Shop
HATS
GOWNS
ENSEMBLES
SUITS
Individual styles that will surely appeal to all types.
Hats from $2.50. Gowns from $10.75
Coats and Suits from $16.75.
MRS. BROWNE Tel. 1202

WHETTON'S
COAL—N. E. COKE—WOOD
Fuel—Range—Furnace
Call Needham OILS 0380—0961

Adams Brothers' Service Station
AERO
Willard Batteries and Service. Valvoline Oil. Goodyear, Pennsylvania, United States. Firestone Tires, all sizes.
Tel. Need. 1449
101 PICKERING ST.
Entrance opp. Needham Theater

9 CHAPEL STREET NEE 1742
KENNETH A. TROW
TYDOL VEEDOL
NORWALK
GOLD STANDARD
TIRES BATTERIES

NEEDHAM TRUST CO.
Established 1913
Commercial, Savings, Safe Deposit and Trust Departments
Banking business cordially invited.
Member Old Colony Trust Associates.

NEW BEDFORD

ATHRACITE BURNER
MOTOR STOKER
If you have been postponing the day when you could enjoy the benefits of automatic heat because you felt you could not afford it, you can change your mind now. If the heaters of your obsolete burner are worrying you, if your fuel bills are high, you will be glad to know that the final answer to the automatic heating problem is here.
Buy a Motorstoker
Tel. 3944
MIDDLE AND FRONT STS.
COAL

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
896 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass. Luncheon Dinner
Grade A Milk *Afternoon Tea*
Buttermilk *Fancy Pastries*
Heavy Cream *Schrafft's Candies*
Ice Cream

NRA
Will be delighted to greet you in our new store, 240 Union Street
MICHAUD'S, Inc.
CLOTHIERS

NEWTON

The New 1934
TERRAPLANES and HUDSONS
NOW ON DISPLAY
New and Exclusive Features
NEWTON HUDSON-ESSEX CO.
Incorporated
Myron F. Evans, Treas.
284 WASHINGTON STREET
Open Evenings New. No. 1990

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS
433 Centre Street New. No. 4914-M
1391 Beacon Street, Brookline Beacon 2092
Knitted Hand-Loom Bouclé Suits made to your measure.

R. W. Whiteacre
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
CARPENTER—BUILDER
CABINET MAKER
Painting—Plumbing—Heating—Mason Work
63 Walnut St., Brookline Asp. 1660

NEWTON—Auburndale

Recco's Market
2102 Commonwealth Ave. W New 0877-W
Quality Meats—Provisions
Imported and Domestic
Groceries and Specialties

W. A. RIGGS
Member of F. T. D. A.
EASTER
PLANTS—FLOWERS—CORSAGES
2098 Commonwealth Ave. W. New. 1271-0922

NEWTON CENTER

J. H. CHANDLER & SON
HARDWARE
WILD BIRD FOOD, 10c LB.
5 lbs. Anywhere in New England
65c. Mail orders filled.
747 BEACON STREET

REAL ESTATE
NEWTON—WELLESLEY—WESTON
We hope to be of service to all who are looking to these beautiful suburbs of Boston for a home.
ALVORD BROS.
OPPOSITE NEWTON CENTRE DEPOT
TEL. CENTRE NEWTON 3006

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

HENRY L. JAWYER
HARDWARE
Pittsburgh Wallhide Paints
KITCHENWARE
ELECTRICAL GOODS
28 Lincoln Street NEWTON HIGHLANDS
332 Walnut Street NEWTONVILLE
2088 Commonwealth Avenue AUBURNDALE

NEWTONVILLE

D. B. NEEDHAM & CO.
261 Walnut Street
Knitting and Crochet Cotton
for Blouses and Dresses
GOOD SHEPHERD WORSTEDS
Bone and Steel Hooks and Needles
Circular Knitting Needles

THIS WEEK'S BARGAIN
1933 Ford De Luxe V8 Tudor, $495
New Tires—Broadcloth Upholstery
30-Day Guarantee
Will Trade—Suitable Terms
NEWTON MOTOR SALES
Authorized Ford Dealer
713 Washington St. New. No. 4200

PARAMOUNT MARKET
319 WALNUT ST New No 8260-1
GROCERIES PROVISIONS
FRESH FRUITS MEATS
VEGETABLES
JONES DAIRY FARM SAUSAGE

NEWTONVILLE (Continued)

NONANTUM COAL CO.
827 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. Newton North 7560
13 MAIN STREET, WATERTOWN
Tel. Middlesex 0081
BRIDGE STREET, BEMIS
Tel. Middlesex 0244
COAL—COKE—WOOD
Deliveries in all the Newtons
Watertown Belmont Waverley

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

NEWTONVILLE BETTER FOOD SHOP
293 WALNUT STREET
NEWTON NORTH 4482
Meat—Poultry—Fruit—Vegetables
FREE DELIVERY
Batchelder & Snyder Products

Ruane Flowers
Member F. T. D. A.
77 WALNUT ST. New. No. 5093

ALFRED E. FULLER
BE SURE TO INSURE IN SURE INSURANCE
46 Austin St. New. No. 7304

Miss Joanna Wigder
SMART MILLINERY
for SPRING
YARNS—HEMSTITCHING—BUTTONS
Knitting Instructions
863 WASHINGTON ST. New. No. 5495-J

"A SHADE BETTER"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
Awnings and Canvas Goods
Wedding Canopies for Rental
861 WASHINGTON ST. New. No. 4853

J. L. HIGGINS
891 WASHINGTON ST. New. No. 5628
Window Shades
Venetian Blinds—Weather Stripping
Screens

DANA B. CLARK CO.
COMPLETE GARAGE SERVICE
La Salle Limousines for Rent
Socony Gasoline and Oil
Official Brake and Light Station
New. No. 3618 863 Washington St.

WEST NEWTON

BARRON'S, Inc.
West New. 1665 West Newton Square
Wearing Apparel
Shoes—Dry Goods
of
QUALITY

PITTSFIELD

Wallace's Alteration Sale
Offers Splendid Genuine Bargains!
in the
—Shoe Dept.—Domestics
—Hosiery Dept.—Wash Goods
—Gents' Furnishings—Ready to Wear
—Stationery—Jewelry
—Neckwear—Handbags
The Wallace Company

ARROW TRUMP
America's Finest Shirt at $1.95
C. H. CUTTING & Co.

Educator Butter Wafer Crax
Those rich buttered crackers
2 lbs. 27c
Kelsey's Great Market
DIAL 6431

HERBERT'S MARKET
We carry a full line of
FINE FOODS, FRESH AND DRIED FRUIT, *also* FRESH VEGETABLES
208 ELM STREET Dial 2-1587
Free Delivery
Special for One Week
1 lb. can 31c
RUMFORD'S BAKING POWDER
WM. H. RAYNER & SON
37 STODDARD AVE. Dial 2-1587
Free Delivery

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Twelve Million Dollars
Why Not Start a Savings Account?
How can I keep my life insurance strictly up-to-date?
ASK
GLADYS H. BOARDMAN
The Equitable Life Assurance Society
28 North St. Dial 8311 Res. Dial 4296

QUINCY

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GRA. 3418—9:30 to 11:30 daily

RAWSON'S MARKET
488 HANCOCK ST., WOLLASTON
Swift's Premium Hams
Genuine Philadelphia Scrapple
New Maple Syrup and Sugar
Telephone PRE. 1280 FREE DELIVERY

Harry G. March
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps, Heaters, etc.
Radio Service on All Makes
1590 Hancock Street Gra. 4340

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

Ralph Coal Co.
33 Weston Ave., Wollaston President 0839
RANGE AND FURNACE OILS
BLUE COAL CLEARCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

M. R. LYONS
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
RENTALS
Apartments heated and unheated. Single houses.
1359 HANCOCK ST., QUINCY Pres. 0788

SHIP'S HAVEN
RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP
Reservations Made for Special Parties
1237 Hancock St. Gra. 3698

Refrigeration Service
for All Makes
Call Granite 4769
Dependable Engineers—Reasonable Rates
SUBURBAN SERVICE CO.
849 HANCOCK STREET WOLLASTON

William D. Michael, O. D.
OPTOMETRIST
1516 HANCOCK STREET
Office Tel. Pres. 6735 Res. Tel. Braintree 1778

The Children's Shop
MISS EDGECOMB, Proprietor
Quality Merchandise at Moderate Prices for Infants and Children
1255 HANCOCK STREET Granite 9068

Tel. Granite 5540 Open Sat. Evening 7 to 9
TROUP BROS.
PLUMBING :: HEATING
53 FRANKLIN STREET
Plumbing William L. Troup Heating Walter D. Troup

When You Buy CLEANSING
Be Sure to Get the Best!
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
100 QUINCY AVE. PRESIDENT 3000

READING

REAL ESTATE
Town Property—Acreage—Farms
RENTALS
Ford's Real Estate Agency
54 Haven Street, Reading, Mass.
Tel. Read. 1494

Clapp & Leach Inc.
Electrical Contractors, Dealers
Wiring—Repair Service
Electric Refrigeration Radio Service and Appliances

ATKINSON'S
Choice Family
GROCERIES
Please mention the Monitor
TEL. 1145

Petro Oil Burners
Let Me Take Care of Your Oil Needs
EARLE H. CHAPIN
122 HIGH STREET Tel. READING 0029

SHARON

SHARON OIL CO.
Range and Fuel Oils
Tel. 2081
METERED SERVICE

Taylor's Garage
SALES SERVICE
Sharon Tel. 913

P. R. MIDDLETON
Electrician
68 SOUTH PLEASANT STREET
Tel. 958 SHARON

HARE'S
GOLDEN GUERNSEY MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey cows. Accredited under state and federal supervision.
TELEPHONE SHARON 2191

FOXBORO LAUNDRY CO.
"Careful Launderers"
Complete Laundry and Dry Cleaning Service
38 Mechanic St. Phone 54 Foxboro

KODAKS—FILM
MOVIE—VERICHROME—PAN.
Enlarging and Coloring. Flash Bulbs and Flood Bulbs at
MOULTON'S

Sharon Beauty Shop
GLADYS A. CROCKER
Call Sharon 2281

John Colaneri
Tailor
CLEANSING
PRESSING and REPAIRING
FUR COATS REPAIRED and RELINED
12 Post Office Square Tel. 2091

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Daily Features

The Carnival of Flags

10—The Canadian Flag Speaks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE story of the Union had aroused such a fluttering among the national emblems gathered at the Carnival of Flags that the Admiral's four-starred flag of blue signaled to the Canadian flag to continue the story of the Empire upon whose flags the sun never sets.

The Canadian flag had been so quietly enjoying the stories of the carnival that many flags really had not observed it. When the red ensign saluted the Admiral's flag, even that experienced veteran was thrilled by the glory of the silken emblem as it waved before them. The spirit of the deep woods, of silent arctic snows, of thundering waterfalls and mighty rivers filled the banners eager to hear the Canadian flag's story.

"Canada's flag," it began, "was the first in the British Commonwealth of Nations to be allowed to 'deface' the ensign by placing its coat of arms in the fly. The Union in the hoist shows our loyalty to the mother country, and that tribute has been fostered by the men and women who came to this wilderness to build their homes.

"The Dominion of Canada was

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Canadian Flag

created on July 1, 1867, and it has grown continuously in peace and prosperity. English, Scotch, Irish and French have lived and worked side by side to establish this daughter of the Empire, and the Canadian coat of arms is a lasting witness to their achievement.

"In 1892, Queen Victoria approved of Canada's using the red ensign with the arms of Canada in the fly. There had been just four provinces in the confederation which was first represented by the arms, but as other provinces were added their emblems were included on the shield until the designs were badly crowded. After the World War, a committee spent two years studying the question, and in 1921 the King authorized the new coat of arms which the Canadian Government had approved.

"Our shield now bears the three lions of England, the lion of Scotland, the harp of Ireland and the lilies of France, all supported by a maple spray which represents all of Canada. Thus we honor in our flag all the people whose labor built up our country, rather than the separate provinces which comprise it.

"The maple leaf became the floral emblem of Canada many years ago when British and Canadian soldiers fought side by side with the native Indians against the last hostile invasion of Canadian territory. Our army had lost in battle its brilliant leader, Gen. Sir Isaac Brock. General Proctor tried to fill his place and wisely took counsel with Tecumseh, an Indian chieftain.

It was in October, 1813, when Tecumseh showed the white men how to camouflage their showy scarlet uniforms before advancing for attack. The maple trees in the region of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie were aflame with their autumn coloring. The cunning chieftain broke off a sprig of the maple above him, slashed open the red tunic of a soldier and inserted the leafy branch. The idea was seized upon with enthusiasm by the men who quickly concealed themselves with the colorful branches, and soon the maple woods marched their troops to victory. When Canadians see the maple leaf now, it speaks to them of success won through using the bountiful resources of their native land.

"During this war of 1812, all racial jealousy was dropped between us. DeSalaberry's French-Canadians, Brock's York Volunteers from England, and the native Indians all fought as a unit for Canada in their efforts to drive back the invaders. We issued from that defense of our country with a sense of national patriotism that has grown steadily ever since.

"Canada's motto is 'A mari usque ad mare' ('From seas to sea.' Psalm 72:8), and the red ensign waves proudly and protectingly over the shores of three vast oceans. Eskimos, Indians, and white men reverence our flag."

MARY M. STARR.

[This Series of Stories Is Appearing on Fridays.]

A Word a Day

Prescience

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Example: "President Roosevelt, with his *prescience* for bold action striking right to the heart of the people, must have been aware of conditions" (Luther K. Bell, in Monitor Magazine Section, March 7, 1934).

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

penchant foresight
reputation tendency
characteristic alertness

Pronunciation: Preferably *prē-shih-ense* (first *e* as in *key*, *i* short, second *e* clipped as in *recent*).

Derivation: "A knowledge of things before they happen" was suggested by the Latin word *praescientia*, compounded of *prae*, "before," and *scientia*, "knowledge" (*scire*, "to know"). We use our word in the sense of "foresight" or "foreknowledge." The adjective is "prescient."

One's prescience is improved by keeping in tune with the infinite.

Notes and Queries

Stooge (R. W. A.)—The inquirer asks:

What does Mr. Canham, in his Intimate Message From Washington, mean by the word "stooge"? It seemed to be used in place of "foil"—Mr. Morgenthau being referred to as a stooge for President Roosevelt.

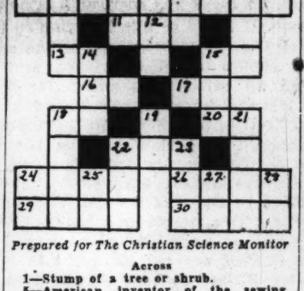
The word is a familiar one in the theater, designating the character who acts as a "feeder" to the principal actor, asking questions which provide clever openings.

According to Benjamin H. Sirkowich, veteran press agent, the word originated in a Brooklyn theater, where it served as a corruption of "student," being applied originally to apprentice. Following the theatrical tendency to shorten words, these "students" became "studes," and then "stooges." The word gradually came to be applied to unbilled assistants in the audience.

When radio came along, the announcer who plied stars with leading questions qualified for the sobriquet.

Now the word has entered politics; and one who acts as a foil to a superior's wit, one who stirs up issues which evoke pearls of wisdom or gems of action, may be colloquially referred to as a "stooge."

Junior Cross-Word No. 123



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Stump of a tree or shrub.
5—American inventor of the sewing machine.
9—Actual state of things or affairs.
10—River in Europe and Asia flowing into Caspian Sea.
11—Small amount.
13—French article.
15—You and I.
16—Not any.
17—State north of North Carolina (abbr.).
18—Suffix used in names of epic poems.
20—Musical note.
22—Japanese sash.
24—Graceful aquatic bird.
26—Grain steeped in water until it has sprouted.
29—Native of Denmark.
30—Mexican dollar.

Down

1—Palmetto State (abbr.).
2—High.
3—You and me.
4—Couch.
5—Central part of a wheel.
6—Either.
7—Flutter.
8—Jehovah.
12—Near.
14—Finale.
15—Soft mass.
18—River in Iowa flowing into the Mississippi.
19—Gulf of Siberia.
21—Night birds.
22—Number.
23—Mischievous child.
24—Deadwood is a city in western part of this state (abbr.).
25—Article.
27—Diphthong.
28—Toward.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Hobby Write-Ups

NEARLY every town has a few citizens who have special and interesting hobbies. Get in touch with these persons, learn all about their hobbies, get pictures and all information possible, and then tell the world about them in human-interest stories. One girl in one town has just cashed a check for an amateur astronomer's story. He has a yard telescope and when he is not on the railroad as a conductor he is looking at the heavens and making interesting notes. A railroad journal took the story. Mrs. C. D. L.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

LOVE will find its way
Through paths where wolves would fear to prey.
—BYRON

Sh-h! Detective at Work!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

No, He's Not Merely Eavesdropping. Some New Dogs Have Moved in Next Door, and—Well, They Have to Be Found Out About! Meanwhile, Henry Anderson, Indianapolis, Ind., Moves Into Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB, for Sending Us This Snapshot of "Nick." Readers Are Invited to Send Their Interesting Pictures to the Feature Editor. Please Put Name, Address, and Necessary Details on the Back of Each. $1 Is Paid for Each One Accepted for Publication.

In Lighter Vein

—Tit-Bits

"What have you got there?"
"The proprietor of an animal shop so kindly allowed me to use his 'phone, so I couldn't very well come away without buying something."

Mistaken

Manager: "Can you do the work?"
Hefty Applicant: "Work! I 'eard yer wanted a foreman."—*Toronto Globe.*

Some Nice Mishap

A teacher was making a strenuous effort to get good attendance in her room. Looking over her class one morning, she saw that all except one were in their places.

"This is fine," she exclaimed, "all here except Jimmie Jones; and let us hope that it is something serious which keeps him away."

Bilingual Climbing

Frenchman: "Ah, you climb the Matterhorn! That is a foot to be proud of."

Englishman: "Pardon me, sir; you mean 'feat.'"

Frenchman: "So you climb it more than once, eh?"—*Toronto Globe.*

Thoughts of Home

Bringing thoughts of home is a picture postcard of the surf of California, printed in Chicago and showing a lighthouse at Nahant (Mass.). —*Montreal Star.*

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

267

There didnt seem to be hardly a ray of hope for the men that wasnt quenched before the rescuers got down to the point where they could be of some help but having brought food in case of any emergency the situation was soon cleared and the rescue affected

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Daily Anecdote

Reticent Haydn

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN a boy of 15, Haydn was dismissed from his position as leading chorister of the Vienna Cathedral Choir. Remembering that a new church was to be opened in a neighboring village, he went there and applied to the choirmaster for a position. He was refused.

This failed to daunt young Haydn; and on the day the church was opened he managed to secure a place near the boy intrusted with the solo. He pleaded with the boy to let him sing the solo in his stead, but to no avail. Haydn quietly bided his time. When the instant of the commencing of the anthem arrived he snatched the score away from the alarmed chorister and sang the solo himself, and in such clear and ringing tones as to astonish everyone.

The church authorities were so delighted with his performance that instead of reprimanding him they rewarded him with a good sum of money and made a place for him at the banquet that followed.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Strawberry Sundae

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

I WENT unto the Shop where they sell Books; for I desired to buy a Book. And the daughter of the daughter of Keturah went with me. And we rode together on the Trolley Cars, and we had a good time. And when we came to the place where they sell Books, then did I show her a Picture Book while I looked over the New Books. And I bought one or two. And when we departed, she said unto me, Grandpa, wilt thou buy for me an Ice Cream Cone? And I said, I will surely do so; and if thou shalt say, Please, then will I do even better.

And she said, Please.

And we came unto a place where they sell Sweets, and we went within.

And I said, Shall I buy for thee a Sundæ?

And she said, I have never eaten a Sundæ, but I should like it very much.

And I said, What flavor wilt thou have?

And she said, I desire Chocolate.

So I bought for her a Chocolate Sundæ, but as for myself, I bought Strawberry. For I think the Strawberry is the next to the best Berry that the Lord ever made (the best being the Red Raspberry, which I like much).

So the little maiden ate her Chocolate Sundæ, and liked it exceeding well. But she liked the Ripe, Rich, Red, Juicy Color of my Strawberry. So that she looked over now and then and almost wished that she had not ordered Chocolate. And when I saw that she was Interested, I ate slowly, so that when she had finished, I had only begun. And that was Rather Hard upon the little maiden.

Now, when she had finished, she clasped her little hands together, and she leaned her little round elbows on the table, and she rested her chin on her little clasped hands, and she looked over at my dish, and she said:

It looks so nice that I will not ask for any.

Now, when I heard that, I did smile. For I thought it the very prettiest way of asking for a thing I had ever heard.

And I thought of the people whose only way of asking God for things is to tease Him, and say, Give me this, and be quick about it, for Christ's sake.

For I wonder how any man doth dare to say for Christ's sake when he is asking something for his own sake. . . .

For of all the sins good Christian men commit, it seemeth to me that among the gravest may be the undisguised selfishness of their prayers.

And I wondered how to teach Christian men and women to ask for things as prettily as the daughter of the daughter of Keturah asked for the Strawberry Sundæ.

For I might just mention in closing that she got all the Strawberry Sundæ she desired when she asked for it in that way.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Lord of Hosts

THE title "LORD of hosts," which translates the Hebrew words *Yahweh Tsebaoth*, appears first in I Sam. 1:3. The word *Yahweh* is often represented in our Common Version by "Jehovah" or "the LORD"; while Moffatt well translates it "the Eternal."

There is some uncertainty as to the precise significance of the word *Tsebaoth* ("hosts") in the phrase "The LORD of hosts." In Exodus 12:41 the men of Israel are described as "the hosts (*tsebaoth*) of the LORD," so the title we are considering could imply that Yahweh was the leader of the hosts of Israel; particularly since David went to meet the Philistine in the name of the "LORD of hosts," the God of the armies of Israel. (I Sam. 17:45).

On the other hand, the sun, moon and stars are called "the host of heaven" (Deut. 4:19, etc.); and in I Kings 22:19 the same phrase evidently refers to angels.

With the Inventors

Automatic Film Winder

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE young man must be fairly certain of a good snapshot, to look so carefree and confident. No doubt he is, because his camera is equipped with a new device that automatically rolls up the film as each picture is taken (U. S. Patent No. 1946855). A vote of thanks is due to E. H. Horms of Waterloo, Iowa, who has supplied a long-felt need in amateur photography by putting this contrivance on the market. We can't quite resist mentioning that double-exposures would seem to have met their Waterloo!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Teaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

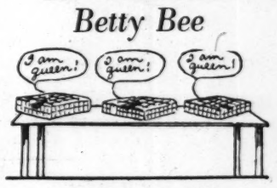
A GIRL in one of the large high schools here was obliged to work six hours each day in a five-and-ten-cent store in order to obtain funds to keep her mother and herself.

As graduation time came nearer, it was apparent that she found the combination of hard study and a type of work that kept her steadily on her feet, too strenuous. She was ready to give up, feeling the strain was more than she could endure.

At this point a group of 15 teachers in the school saw her problem and decided, jointly, to help her meet it. Each of them contributed toward a sum which was the equivalent, each week, of what her salary had been. In this way, the girl was permitted to give up her position and devote the added hours to rest and further study.

So successful was this experiment in pupil conservation, that, as the principal of the school recently declared, "the girl was able to get hold of herself and do so well that she won a scholarship in a college—from which I now receive excellent reports of her work."

Betty Bee



Conversational Bees

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

COULD Betty have visited the honey house, the place where honey is extracted and stored, on a certain sunny afternoon in July, she would have heard a conversation that was varied and interesting.

The keeper of the bees had for some time realized the necessity of infusing "new blood" into his hives. He had sent to a distant place for several new queens, and these had arrived. The queens had been shipped in boxes provided with vent holes. Some worker bees had been placed in the boxes, and from these the queens obtained sustenance. Is it not unreasonable to suppose that these bees also supplied companionship, thus keeping the queens in a more contented state of mind during the discomfitures of the journey?

Immediately upon arrival, each group was transferred to a separate cage. Almost at once the queens began calling. The calls were varied, some high-pitched, others in lower tones, and they were plainly audible to a person seated on the farther side of the room.

What they said to each other no one will ever know. They may have been exchanging friendly salutations, but it is far more probable that it was the challenge of one queen to another, a declaration by each that *she* was the queen in fact and would brook no rival.

The Adventures of Waddles—The Kite Contest

By THE HAGERS

"A CUP AWARDED TO THE KITE THAT MAKES THE HIGHEST SKYWARD FLIGHT."
SO READ THE HEADLINE IN THE NEWS; AT ONCE I STARTED TO ENTHUSE.
IN HASTE I CROSSED THE AVENUE TO BUY SOME PAPER, TWINE, AND GLUE.
HARDWARE
AND IN THE HARDWARE STORE I LEARNED THAT OTHERS FOR THIS HONOR YEARNED.
(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Back to Commercial Flight

CONTAINED in the President's letter on air-mail contracts are the beginnings of public utility regulation for commercial aeronautics. This is the entering phase of rate and service control by public authority, with the Interstate Commerce Commission broadening out into a tribunal over all forms of continental transportation not only on land but in the air.

All the recommendations in Mr. Roosevelt's letter are consonant with this public utility view of the aviation industry, even his rather stunning proposals about holding companies and affiliates, and it is altogether probable that his plans will be accepted with comparatively little change by Congress.

The demand for letting air-mail contracts by "full, open and fair competitive bidding" is natural and expected after the furore about the former allocation of routes by conference. The advice that specifications for bidders shall apply only to speed, load capacity and safety factors of the equipment is intended to remove trick specifications that might in fact limit the bidding to one or two companies. Furthermore the provision of six months in which to qualify after winning a contract may enable some new organizations to bid, as well as giving time for the old companies to adjust themselves to the new requirements.

Of course there will be squawks at requiring the existing companies to divest themselves of individuals who participated in the criticized parceling out of mail routes and subsidies. But this formula is mild compared to the complete reorganization and change of ownership that would otherwise be requisite. And it could hardly be supposed that the Government would be satisfied with any less a purgation.

The proposals against holding companies and interlocking affiliates, if carried out, would tear into bits some huge and closely pyramided corporate structures. United Aircraft has five transportation subsidiaries, eight manufacturing and two airport corporations. North American Aviation, itself an adjunct of General Motors, has four transportation subsidiaries, two or more manufacturing companies and an investment affiliate. E. L. Cord controls American Airways and two manufacturing units.

The ban against interlocking control of competitive routes is carried over from railroad and antitrust legislation; probably few examples of it exist. But the proposal to divorce manufacturing affiliates finds its parallel in the criticism of public utility holding companies. In the electrical power field it has been complained that holding companies skimmed the cream of operating company revenue by charging what they liked for engineering and financial service or supplies. Opportunity for the same abuse exists in aviation. Besides, the tendency to grow into a succession of vertical trusts, each buying from its own factories, would tend to end competition among free manufacturers.

Yet one point of the utmost importance remains not covered by President Roosevelt's recommendations. Aviation's greatest potential service to the country is as a passenger carrier. Air-mail policy should continue to aim at the development of this service. Speed and safety requirements in the mail-carrying specifications will, of course, give the same benefit to passenger travel, but there is no provision as to reasonableness of passenger rates.

Competitive bidding for mail poundage will determine the contract in the first instance, but after the end of the three-year agreement the successful bidder would have a prior hold on the route, and Mr. Roosevelt proposes that his mail compensation then be determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Why not extend that provision to authorize the I. C. C. also to prescribe equitable and uniform passenger rates as an encouragement to popular flying?

Wooden Guns

BEHIND the bars of a cell in an Indiana jail a few days ago a man sat and whittled. Why he, John Dillinger, bandit, bank robber, jail breaker and ruthless killer, was allowed to have a knife with which to whittle is one of the questions someone must answer.

As he whittled there passed through that jail individuals whose visits could be possible only under a system that is as lax as it is faulty and disconnected. Why was Dillinger permitted to see and converse with individuals known to be criminals wanted in connection with other crimes? Are the Indiana authorities prepared to answer? Or who must be held responsible?

Then Dillinger finished his whittling. The result was a wooden pistol with which he intimidated jail officials, walked out and rode away in one of the prison cars, accompanied by another prisoner. Did stupidity, cowardice or connivance make this escape possible?

Dillinger's record, and the maze of organized crime of which he is a symbol, raises a question which affects the whole nation. When Dillinger held up the Indiana guard with his wooden pistol he also challenged the entire system of enforcement in the United States.

The flaws in law enforcement are shown up by the glaring light of publicity which shines on this and similar cases. The criminal has an interstate organization. The police must work within the boundaries laid out by red tape. The criminal escapes with the police at his heels. He reaches the state line and goes merrily on. The police are forced to stop at the boundary and begin a long and tedious struggle with the laws of extradition and legalistic delays.

In theory the police have all the power. But behind the criminal is the array of legal talent that supports him, corrupt politicians, lax courts. It is the sum of these elements that gives him a symbolic wooden gun that may be used in defiance of society.

Sooner or later the challenge of the wooden gun must be met. Perhaps the answer must wait until the courts, the legal profession and legislatures are purged of political influence and corruption. The danger in delay is that an indignant public, despairing of action, may take the law into its own hands, and thus complete the wreck that corruption has started. Private police forces, vigilante committees, though they be effective in meeting the menace of crime, might in the end degenerate into an evil as menacing as the one they were formed to combat.

There must be stricter action by the courts. There must be some sort of adjustment of criminal law that will automatically make the criminal who crosses a state line a federal offender. A real federal police force and a Mann Act to apply to the criminal would be moves in the right direction. The criminal is really afraid of the federal operative. And with reason, as the record of the last year proves.

There has been too much arrogant use of the wooden guns of crime. There has been too much glorification of the supposed courage and resourcefulness of the criminal. The real weapons are where they have always been—in the hands of the law. Let them be used!

A Significant Choice

IN NAMING Judge Florence E. Allen to the Circuit Court of Appeals, President Roosevelt has made one of his happiest appointments. Not only has he broken precedent by recommending the first woman for the Federal Circuit Court, but he has chosen for this post a person whose judicial ability has already advanced the cause of women in a profession supposedly difficult for them to conquer.

A pioneer in a masculine field, Judge Allen has won her way without sacrificing essentially feminine qualities. A woman colleague in Chicago, after commenting on her brilliant career as a jurist, added significantly, "But above all, she's a grand person." Judge Allen has found time for many interests, from the study of music to active efforts for world peace. So broad is her understanding of all kinds of individuals and their problems that a public address by her is like a heart-to-heart talk to her particular audience.

The progress of women is a cause especially dear to her. Women who have followed her career had been hoping to see her appointed to the federal bench, realizing that it would mean the breaking down of one more barrier to their full participation in government. Judge Allen herself, some time ago, pointed out that appointment of women to judicial posts was desirable because it would "give women everywhere a sense of ownership in government which in the long run will have a stimulating effect upon our political life."

It is fitting that Judge Allen herself should be the instrument in giving women for the first time this sense of participation in an important branch of federal justice.

Mr. Smith's Child Labor Amendment

ALREADY on record as an opponent of the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution, former Gov. Alfred E. Smith puts forward in his magazine, the New Outlook, a proposed substitute for it. Mr. Smith objects to the pending proposal that it is "extraordinarily like the Eighteenth Amendment" with "all of its vices and potentialities for trouble," and that "it would lead inevitably to all sorts of attempts at federal usurpation and extension of authority."

Mr. Smith is one of those who earliest and oftenest protested that the Prohibition Amendment did not belong in the Constitution and never ought to have been placed there. Probably the most valid argument ever made to this effect was that that amendment was in form a police regulation, a statutory enactment, imbedded in what should be a document dealing only with the structure of the Government. A mere grant of power to Congress would have been more in keeping with constitutional theory.

Yet here is the Child Labor Amendment drawn in strict accordance with that theory as a grant of power instead of a statutory regulation, and Mr. Smith like many other critics refuses to see any essential difference. Indeed, he proposes in its place an amendment to read:

> The transportation into any state . . . of articles manufactured by the labor of persons under sixteen years of age, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

What is this but writing into the Constitution a police regulation, an inflexible statutory prohibition, of the very kind that was held so obnoxious, inappropriate and difficult to enforce in the case of liquor legislation?

The fact is that the significance of the permissive nature of the pending Child Labor Amendment has been all too generally overlooked. Most of the bugaboos of bureaucratic interference which opponents of the measure have raised are concerned not with things the amendment would actually and immediately *do* if adopted, but rather with things which at some stretch of imagination it would authorize Congress *to do* if Congress were foolish enough. The amendment, in itself, would not even prohibit any kind of child labor; it merely empowers Congress to "limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18."

Mr. Manfred W. Ehrich, chairman of the New York Child Labor Committee, has pointed out that the amendment if adopted will confer on Congress only a part of the powers in respect to minors which have always belonged to the state legislatures, yet none of the state legislatures has risked the ire of parents by forbidding children to help with the household chores. Surely Congress must be depended on to exercise some judgment.

Assuming the generally professed sympathy with its aims, one of the questions the Child Labor Amendment presents is whether those who objected to the Eighteenth Amendment because it was prohibitory instead of permissive will concede any greater merit in this because it is permissive instead of prohibitory.

Can New Englanders Write?

NEW ENGLAND has its own barometric quirks, its own scenic backdrop, and a singularly identifying pronunciation. The backbone of its population has been rooting itself to the soil for more than two centuries. In addition, it has mighty traditions, a history—and Boston. Hence New England, the unique, and the concomitant question: Why, with such a variety of distinguishing characteristics, has it not also an autochthonous literature?

To be sure, looking back a few decades, one finds Emerson and Thoreau, New England philosophers, Whittier, Lowell, Longfellow, poets, and Hawthorne, novelist. Dodge the Civil War, push aside the Puritan curtains and there is Samuel Sewall's dogmatic diary, Anne Bradstreet's poetry, and Cotton Mather's scholarly marginalia concerning the early governors of Massachusetts. Thus it is quite apparent that if any group of states had a regional literature, New England had.

But has contemporary New England such a typical and individual literature? Encouraging evidence is found in the determination of a group of literary people in Provincetown to publish a periodical containing only the work of Cape Cod residents, and in the purpose of two Boston men to bring out a volume, "New England Short Stories." It will be interesting to note what quality of product appears and whether the flavor is distinct from that of the fiction or poetry of other sections.

A year ago Robert Hillyer explored the head waters of the Connecticut River in his charming novel, "Riverhead." Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont all have broad resources but incompletely tapped at the disposal of a writer's research. An attractive history of Boscowen and Webster, New Hampshire, recently written by Willis G. Buxton, indicates how each town, and every old family, has its own special story. With such a fund of material at hand the men who are encouraging writers to break open this soil once more undoubtedly will be rewarded by unearthing a vein of literature that is rich and refreshing in its subject matter.

The Casual Day

But

We say, "It is a fine day, but—"
And with this little word, we shut
Out all the beauty of the day,
And turn its skies of blue to gray.

We say, "He is a good man, but—"
We get into this verbal rut,—
And when we get through butting him,
Poor fellow, he looks pretty slim.

When we say something very nice,
This "but" comes in as cold as ice,
And chills our sunny words of gladness
And turns them into words of sadness.

Now, when this "but" comes butting in,
Just butt this "but" upon the chin,
And tell it nevermore to tarry
Around in your vocabulary.

V. A. H.

"I do not pay much attention to the talk about war," admits Henry Ford, "for I have found that there is not much I can do about it as an individual." But the little which each individual can do about it would add up to quite a lot, if each one did it.

* * *

Mr. Ford thinks the munitions makers are responsible in great measure for war. In telling people so, he is doing one of those things that an individual "can do about it." So are we when we mention the leading article, "Arms and the Men," which appears in the March issue of Fortune.

* * *

It cost $25,000 to kill a World War soldier, according to Fortune's article. There must be a cheaper way even to hate one's enemies.

Rime for Reason

In spelling and pronunciation

WHY NOT

I dign at the sine
Of the pign.

It costs a lot of dough
To gough
To the shough.

No one nough tries to plough
With a cough
Or a sough.

It is trew
The nue clough
Led to Prew.

G. A.

Winter Week

Monday's gift is ice and snow.
Tuesday, wintry blizzards blow.
Wednesday brings an icy blast.
Thursday, comes relief at last—
Till Friday puts our hopes to rout,
And Saturday the coal runs out. . . .

J. D. B.

Discovery of a five-part atom is predicted by a physicist of the California Institute of Technology. The high expectations which such a prophecy inspires on the part of natural scientists indicate that the five-part atom is the four-leaf clover in the field of physical research.

President Roosevelt has just completed a second book, tentatively titled "On Our Way." When they voted him into office, the American people expected the man of their choice to write a new chapter in American history. It begins to look as if he will write a new library—literally and figuratively.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Purging the Washington Bar of Politicians

WHILE the President's endeavor to purge the list of practicing attorneys in Washington of individuals whose practice is based more upon their political standing and acquaintanceship than upon any purely legal qualifications, is meeting with some success, there is a certain flaw at the bottom of it all. For example, the admiring world is told that Mr. Arthur Mullen of Nebraska has finally retired from the Democratic National Committee in somewhat belated response to the President's desire. Mr. Mullen will continue the practice of law before the departments, which is quite within his proper sphere of activity. But does anybody imagine that his *pro forma* retirement from the national committee will affect his success as a representative of interests seeking the attention of departments?

He will continue to be known as a gentleman of high influence with the Administration. He was an original Roosevelt man, not merely in his home State of Nebraska, but as a national figure, and at the Chicago Convention he was the floor manager for Mr. Roosevelt. He has been a member of the Democratic National Committee for fourteen years, and has an acquaintanceship among Democrats, many of whom are now in important positions, probably exceeded by very few party workers. He possesses one happy qualification of a legal representative in that he does not have to send in any biographical statement with his card when he wants to see a Cabinet officer or the head of a bureau, and when admitted he can address most of them by their first names, an invaluable asset to one seeking political favors.

I have known Mr. Mullen politically for a quarter of a century, and have been interested in his relationship to the present Administration. This seems to be not unlike that of the eminent Mr. Curley of Massachusetts. Both were original Roosevelt men; each has been offered an honorable office, which did not appeal to him, and both are now on the outside, looking in, so far as participation in spoils is concerned. Mr. Mullen would have liked to be Attorney-General, but that did not meet the views of the President. Mr. Curley would have liked to be Minister to Rome, but that did not meet the views of Rome. At any rate, both are now unswerving in their eulogies of the President, but neither one has attained the dignity of office. It will be interesting to watch what the political future may bring them.

* * *

The march of feminism in the National Government seems to be proceeding at an accelerating pace. When the President picked Judge Florence E. Allen of Ohio to be United States Circuit Judge, he chose a woman of judicial experience since she has had two terms as Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio. Most people will think that the appointment of Judge Allen is an innovation, but as a matter of fact President Coolidge appointed the first woman to a United States judgeship in the person of Miss Genevieve R. Cline, Associate Judge of the United States Customs Court. President Roosevelt still holds preëminence, however, as the first President to appoint a woman to his Cabinet.

The Monitor in the past has frequently commented upon the tendency of political leaders to defer greatly to women during the campaign, and to fall in giving them any suitable recognition after the control of the Government shall have been determined. I think President Roosevelt led off magnificently by putting Miss Frances Perkins in the Cabinet. It is an example which should be followed by future Presidents, and which the present incumbent of the White House may make more impressive by continually adding to the list of women honored by public office.

In the organizations for the discussion of public questions, both national and international, in groups formed for the purpose of pressing this or that reform issue, women all over the United States take a leading part. Indeed, I think it might be said that outside of university faculties, active intellectual interest is manifested far more widely among women than among men. This fact should create a large body of women from whom Presidents may make selection for important offices. And, incidentally, I don't believe that any official vested with the right of appointment who has honored woman in this way will find any material public criticism has attached to his action.

* * *

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, once Governor of Wyoming, national committeewoman from that State, and vice-president of the Democratic National Committee, who holds the pleasant sinecure of Director of the Mint, has like certain others resigned her distinctly political offices. Mrs. Ross does not appear as one of those who are attorneys or persons of influence practicing before the departments, but resigned her committee posts because she feels that they give perhaps "an appearance of conflicting interests." The resignation is an additional gesture which gives further force to the Administration's announced determination to purge the departments of political entanglements.

Nobody who knows much about the position of Director of the Mint will feel that its duties are so exacting as to be seriously complicated by any political activities in which an incumbent might be engaged. A friend of mine who held that post for some years told me that it was an ideal job for a literary man. It paid at that time $5000 a year—now $8000—which furnished bread and butter, and the duties were so extremely light that a man might well devote three-fourths of his time to literary pursuits. Moreover, the grave and admitted necessity for inspecting the mints in the United States, which happily are established in places of very varying climatic conditions, enabled the director to escape the rigors of a Washington winter by visits to New Orleans or San Francisco, or the heat of summer at the capital by seeking the pleasanter atmosphere of the Rocky Mountains.

There has, of course, to be a Director of the Mint, but it will not be necessary for the Blue Eagle of the NRA to unsheath its talons in order to enforce a five-day week or a six-hour day upon that leisurely official.

Liége, the Walloon Stronghold

By SYDNEY A. CLARK

IF YOU recall "Quentin Durward" clearly, you will remember Scott's continual allusions to Liége as a Flemish city and more especially his frequent mention of Trudchen, the very Flemish burgomaster. Therein the novelist made a rather dreadful *faux pas* which no Liégeois can quite forgive, for Liége was then, as it is now, militantly Walloon. It would be like referring to Philadelphia as a city of the Middle West, or like confusing the racial strains of New Orleans and Milwaukee, though far worse than either, for both Fleming and Walloon have always walked about with a big chip delicately poised on the shoulder.

William I of Holland, during the brief period when he tried to rule Belgium, seized gleefully on this mistake and made it his own. "There!" he said in effect to the discontented and half-rebellious citizens. "You people are really Flemings masquerading as something else. Doesn't Sir Walter Scott himself say so? He ought to know. And if you are Flemings that's as much as to say you are Dutch. Now behave yourselves lest I punish you as you deserve." Baron de Gerlache and other leading Belgians tried patiently to show the King that this was an error of Scott's, "but the King," says a well-known historian, "held to his own opinion." Triumphantly he clung to "Quentin Durward"—and lost Belgium.

The most superficial glance by the most hurried traveler exposes Liége as unmistakably Walloon. It is as unlike Flemish Ghent as one city can possibly be unlike another. Ghent is quiet, admirably solid, perhaps a bit sleepy, with no shopping or night-life center worth the name. Liége is bright, lively, with first-class shops and whole armies of cafés which are the equals of those in Paris and better than most of those in Brussels.

It is significant in this connection to note that on French and Belgian menus coffee with whipped cream has become Café Liégeois instead of Café Viennois and the popular Wiener Schnitzel has become the Côtelette Liégeois. When the war brought changing fashions to smart menus it became necessary to find a name which could be safely substituted for the glamorous name of Vienna and the Walloon capital won the honor, meaningless yet valuable as an item of "good will."

Smoke hanging over the whole Meuse Valley tells plainer than words that this Walloon city spends its time and energy in *making* things, big guns, for instance, and locomotives and steel rails.

A boat trip up or down the Meuse, but especially up to the suburb of Seraing, fairly shouts the same news. One passes a barge named Pittsburg, and that sets the tone for the whole trip. Both sides of the river are lined for miles with blast furnaces, coal pits and everything that suggests heavy manufacturing. Climbing to the heights above Liége of an evening one looks down on countless glaring fires tufted with scarlet and if the clouds hang low they are lighted by the puddled ores as if by the setting sun.

Europe, in a very real sense, was born in Liége, for here, in the suburb of Herstal, Charlemagne first saw the light of day and it is almost fair to say that without Charlemagne there would have been no Europe.

One sees in many a Liége shop the sign "Men Spreekt Vlaamsch" (Flemish Spoken Here), which seems exceedingly odd, for it is as though Chicago shops were forced to post signs: "Bostonian Spoken Here," or "We Speak Southern." The Walloon tongue is a descendant of medieval French and one never sees it written except in old country almanacs or for humorous effect on café signs. Modern French, of a sort, is spoken by everybody of the slightest pretensions.

Wallonia has never gone in for art. In music it has produced the second-rate Grétry and the first-rate César Franck, but Grétry's heart rests in a statue in Liége's central square, while one has to hunt for any notice whatever of Franck. By long searching one finds on a street—not far from the center at that—the great musician's birthplace with a tiny plaque to announce the fact. Industry, not art, is certainly the keynote of the Walloon stronghold. Brightness, verve, and the sinews of industry are her gifts.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Thought on Conservation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Two decades and more ago there was great agitation over "conservation of natural resources," with perhaps chief emphasis placed on our rapidly disappearing coal supply.

The great war came along and annihilated, among other things, all thought of conservation, by the wanton destruction and wastage of more resources than could possibly be offset by any mere increase in efficiency in a hundred years.

The problem is presented anew now as an opportunity. In 1929, the consumption of coal in the production of electric energy by public utility power plants in the United States was 44,937,000 short tons, which, while only about 10 per cent of the total bituminous coal mined, is, with the equivalent of the oil burned during the same year, about double the quantity of fuel used to produce power for public use in 1912. The enormous increase in electricity produced would have doubled the above tonnage if engineering progress had not, fortunately, during the same period doubled the efficiency with which fuel was used.

In these days of the New Deal and the shuffle incident thereto, when populations are being shifted, industry decentralized, and vested interests forced to a change of base—when, moreover, it is becoming more generally recognized and accepted in principle that "The earth is the Lord's" and to be administered for all his sons and daughters, even as we see all around us abundance of natural supply and production facilities for meeting the human needs if properly administered—may not a plea be in order for the development of all available and usable water powers as a fuel saving, conservation policy, entirely above and beyond present profit-calculating methods and motives?

The right thing must be done eventually—why not begin now? Of course, to carry out this line of conservation would result in much less coal being mined—this is in fact the prime object, the conservation of the coal supply—and the aggregate employment of miners as such will be reduced. If, however, miners are granted subsistence homesteads in the Tennessee Valley, or some equivalent project, will not sympathy be due those miners and other workers whose hours of labor are not reduced, rather than to those thus affected? May not the mining industry be one of those most readily adaptable to Mr. Henry Ford's farm-factory coördination plan?

Continuation of this policy would bring the electrification of all railroads where hydroelectric power is available. Many available water powers are undeveloped and many others can be redeveloped. Thus we deduce that the St. Lawrence Waterway treaty should be ratified and these facilities developed without delay.

Montreal, Que. R. B. DELVIN.